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VI.]

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—765—

Politics of Europe.

Lord Advocate of Scotland.—How lamentable is it to discover the manner in which those situations which ought to command respect in the country, are descending, step by step, into disrepute, from the personal character or official conduct of those who fill them. The permanence of any set of political institution, and of course the tranquillity of the state by which they are governed, depend less upon the excellence of the institutions themselves, than upon the purity of the persons to whom the administration of them is confided. Machiavelli, a writer to whom no one will impute too great scrupulousness in what may be called State morals, is still for ever anxious to impress upon his readers the wholesome doctrine, that public liberty is to be secured under no form of government whatever, except where public virtue exists. The Romans, he shows, on the abolition of the Kingly power, immediately instituted the Consular government, by which their civil rights were established; but on the destruction of the dictatorship, they were totally unable either to recall their ancient institutions, or to found any new system of equal government; and why?—Because at the former period the people and the nobles were alike pure and virtuous; at the latter, the people was demoralized, and the senate flagitious. We are led into these reflections by what has occurred lately in the case of the Lord Advocate of Scotland. The nation certainly is under no obligation to adopt as its own the decision of the House of Commons: neither shall we impugn that decision, farther than by saying that the Lord Advocate of Scotland would probably have been more exact in his conduct, if there had been any possibility of its being submitted to a more severe scrutiny. His behaviour, therefore, was exactly suited to the Court by which it has been approved; and Scotland would have had a different Lord Advocate, and different Deputy Sheriffs, if the empire at large had possessed a different House of Commons.

With the decision of the House, therefore, we meddle not. But to us it appears, that whatever has been urged out of the House in the Lord Advocate's justification, does but serve to enhance the criminality, not of himself only, but of all those concerned in the late mischievous proceedings in Scotland. We found this remark on two positions only, though we might go through the whole of the defence. The Lord Advocate attempts to justify his Advocates Depute, Hope and M'Neil, as having simply given an opinion to their client. "Who ever heard of it before, that censures were cast on an Advocate for simply stating his client's case?" But, good God, is it not proper to examine what that opinion was? That opinion led to the unhappy duel; for it justified the most atrocious abuse of Mr. Stuart, and induced the defendants, whom he charges with libel, to offer to prove by the "evidence of persons of high character and skill in the laws and practice of honour, that Mr. Stuart's conduct (viz. in refusing to fight Stevenson) was ungentlemanly, and deserving of every condemnation." Such is the legal opinion which two Deputy Conservators of the Peace of Scotland offer to their client; and such is the opinion which the Chief Conservator of the Peace of Scotland defends.

Again: The treatment of Borthwick—pursued by thieftakers, manacled; dragged from prison to prison, and at last turned out into the world without trial—such treatment, we say,

would excite the pity of the most savage natures. How does the Lord Advocate justify this treatment? Hope, he says, "was informed that a gross crime had been committed by Borthwick" (in returning to his own office and taking possession of his own papers!) "He felt that a crime might be committed by a partner against the remainder of a Company. Borthwick, he was informed, did break open a private repository and take away a quantity of confidential papers, &c., and therefore he had him arrested!" But did he never listen to what Borthwick had to say on the subject, before he sent him to prison? Did not this upright Magistrate suffer himself to be informed of that which, in truth, he already knew in his heart—that the papers which Borthwick took were claimed by him as his own? And that, at the most, the right of property could only be ascertained by a trial at law. Would any Justice of the Peace in England have even granted a search-warrant on such an application? "No," would every member of that body answer with disdain.

With respect to the principle on which the libellous newspapers were undertaken and conducted, there is no question that it was the most detestable that could be conceived—that of personal defamation. But a word respecting the defence which is set up in that certificate to which the signatures Wm. Rae, Lord Douglas, &c. are affixed. It is therein complained that great industry is used in disseminating publications tending "to render the middling and lower classes discontented and unhappy"—a sagacious remark, truly! As if people who were really well governed and properly treated, could be rendered unhappy by publications!—tragedies, we suppose, that set them all a crying at the imaginary woes and wrongs of others; for, having none of their own, he must be a writer gifted with such powers as were never yet bestowed on mortal man, that could afflict the hearts of a free and well-fed people, by imposing upon them the belief that they were enslaved and starving. However, if such are the privileges of genius, there is Sir Walter Scott on the other side—that is, on the paid and titled side—a man also with as pretty a knack at poetry and romance as any going—why, instead of signing certificates and bonds, did he not try his hand at un-deceiving the people thus grossly gulled? Nay, and if public happiness depend less on fact than on representation, why might he not now be sent out to Ireland, to write down the famine here? The starving population would

"Snatch at bread, and fill their mouths with rhymes."

The truth is, that if, in the present state of information, public calamities could be so described as to appear to those who suffer them blessings, then also might people living in a state of comfort and freedom be made to believe that they were oppressed and miserable. There is as much power on the one side as on the other.

Irish Poor.—We left it a few days ago, to the benevolent feelings of our readers to decide whether, upon a brief statement of the facts connected with the heart-rending situation of the Irish poor, which statement we laid before the public in the words of the Committee at the City of London Tavern, it had not become the duty of every human being in the country, who had more than a sufficiency for his own wants, to add yet something to each former mite contributed towards the relief of their starving fellow-creatures in Ireland. The inadequacy of the charitable fund to

its objects was, on the slightest calculation, evident to those who would be at the trouble of making one; but the committee have since with great propriety circulated printed details of their disbursements, as satisfactory vouchers that if the great end of the charity had not yet been completely or nearly accomplished, the cause was in the intrinsic magnitude of the evil itself, and not in any improvidence on the part of those who had undertaken the administration of the funds for removing it. The list of remittances, of which a copy has been sent to us, is drawn up in a clear and simple form, containing in one column the name of the county and town, barony, parish, village, &c., to which relief has been forwarded: in a second column, the names of the parties, noblemen, bishops, clergy, or gentry, who have been intrusted with the distribution of the bounty; in a third, the date of the remittance; and in a fourth, its amount. The counties to which the most ample proofs of the kind and beneficent nature of our countrymen have been extended are—Clare, 11,095l.; Cork, 11,610l.; Kerry, 6,250l.; Mayo and Galway, 19,605l.; Limerick, 5,280l.; Leitrim, 1,950l.; Roscommon, 4,180l.; Sligo, 2,530l.; and Tipperary, 1,425l. besides which, there have been remitted to several other counties, where the distress is comparatively lighter, sundry small sums. We see with pleasure the unwearied activity of the Archbishop of Tuam and other clergymen of both persuasions, in dispensing the stores of English charity to their famished people. It is a pity that such men should be exposed to the misery of seeing that the success of their pious exertions is but transient, and to the dreadful consciousness that if the tide of charity should now cease to flow, the unhappy beings whom they have already rescued from the pangs of death, have been but tantalized by a momentary suspension of their sufferings, soon to relapse, and undergo a second mortal agony.—*Times*, June 27.

London, June 27, 1822.—We last night received by express the *Paris* papers of Monday. Their domestic news are of no importance, but the accounts which some of them furnish of the internal condition of Spain, and the proceedings of the Congress, are not destitute of interest. A letter from Madrid of the 13th instant, inserted in the *CONSTITUTIONNEL*, gives the lie to all those absurd rumours which have of late appeared in the French *Ultra* papers, respecting insurrections and counter-revolutionary projects. And it is the more necessary to mention this fact, as these rumours have been transcribed into the journals of this country and have obtained a kind of common belief with two parties at variance with each other on almost every other political question—namely, the inconsiderate friends and zealous enemies of constitutional liberty: with the former, because they reflect disgrace on the character, and may lead to the deposition of a King in whose treacherous hands they conceive the destinies of a great and a free people cannot any longer be trusted, with the latter, because they are always disposed to see anarchy where there is innovation, and are accustomed to hope for the re-establishment of arbitrary power only through the confusion attendant on the conflict between ancient abuses and recent reforms. The accounts from the north of Spain are stated to be satisfactory; and the insurgent adversaries of the new order of things are said to be reduced to a handful of fanatics, who still, however, continue to commit those sanguinary excesses inseparable from civil contest, and more peculiarly appropriate to the desperate fortunes of the defeated faction. The friends of the Constitution on their part evince an activity and zeal proportioned to the dangers with which they are thought to be threatened, and the rage rather than the strength of their enemies. At Barcelona, under the auspices of a patriotic and popular governor, volunteer corps are forming for the defence of existing order, at their own expense. The insurrection at Madrid, which was magnified into an affair of such sounding note, turns out to be only the meeting of a band of insurgents, about a mile from the city, near Moncloa, a country-house of the King, who were dispersed by the appearance of a detachment of the National Guard. Several individuals composing this band were afterwards arrested at an inn, and their quality and situation are calculated to excite a suspicion that they acted, if not with the express knowledge and connivance at least in the supposed views and interest of the Court. Among them are found

the *Charge de Affaires* of the Queen of ETRURIA (the sister of FERDINAND), two of the *gardes du corps*, and a member of the King's household. It will be recollected that the late disturbances at Valencia originated in the rebellious spirit of some artillery-men of that garrison. The whole corps has very keenly felt the disgrace reflected on it by the misconduct of their comrades, and have in consequence addressed a letter to the KING, disavowing their proceedings, and demanding that the battalion to which they belonged may be disbanded, and replaced by another battalion; thus separating, in the minds of Valencians, the uniform of the national artillery from disagreeable remembrances. They likewise beseech his Majesty to permit them to march against the foes of liberty, that they may wipe from their uniform the stain which has been cast upon it. The Cortes nobly respond to this feeling in the army. A project of law for organizing the local militia, drawn up by the commission on more popular bases than that first presented by the Ministry, was passed on the 11th instant without a dissentient voice. We formerly mentioned that a proposition had been made to embody 20,000 additional active militia. This measure was finally adopted on the 12th, when a discussion of the highest interest took place respecting the relations of Spain and France. The policy of this levy was avowedly justified on the ground of the maintenance of the French *cordon sanitaire*; and the passage in Louis XVIII.'s speech on the subject was appealed to as authority for counter-precautions on the part of Spain. All the members who spoke on this question, by whatever shades of opinion distinguished on other subjects and on other occasions, concurred in the resolution to maintain their national independence, and to defend their free institutions by suitable counter-dispositions on the frontier; and an unanimous cry resounded through the hall to repel every foreign interference in the affairs of the Peninsula. The same sitting was rendered memorable by an offer from several inferior officers of the Invalids to march against the factious *serviles* of Catalonia. After the enumeration of these few facts so decisive of the spirit of the country, it would be superfluous to recur to a refutation of the absurd falsehoods lately copied into the English newspapers from the *Quotidienne* and its *Ultra Paris* co-temporaries. To believe them, we must admit that "anarchy reigns in the Cortes," after proving that they are temperate in discussions, and unanimous in the most important decisions; we must believe that "nearly all the clergy have been banished as enemies of the new order," while we know that the majority of the clergy are in favour of it—we must believe that "Riego has sent troops to Cadiz, whither the Cortes are to retire," while we are assured that Riego has no troops to send any where, and that the Cortes are to remain at Madrid, which was never in a state of greater tranquillity than at present, though, in the phantasmagoria of the *Quotidienne*, the seat and centre of insurrection and rebellion.—*Times*.

London, June 27, 1822.—Yesterday the Duke of York transacted military business with the King.

His Majesty rode out in his private carriage yesterday in the Parks, and called at his palace in Piccadilly, and visited the Princess Augusta, and viewed the paintings which have been executed by Sir Thomas Lawrence, &c.

We are sorry to learn that the monastery of Great St. Bernard, so well known to travellers to the south of Europe, by the zealous and disinterested attention of its members, is falling to decay. Professor Pictet, in a statement made to the meeting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, held at Basle last year, detailed the difficulties under which the establishment labours, and urged that an appeal should be made to philanthropists in every part of Europe, to aid by their subscriptions the renovation of so useful an institution. Whether from the supineness or the reserve of those who should conduct it, we know not, but no efforts have hitherto been made here to promote the claims of the monks of St. Bernard; yet England certainly possesses too many philanthropists, as well as travellers after science and amusement, not to receive them favourably.

Madame Catalani intends giving a concert for the benefit of the distressed peasantry of Ireland, which will take place at the Argyll Rooms to-morrow evening, the 28th instant.

Extract of a Report at a Meeting of the barony of Irechin, county of Clare:—

"That the wretched yet peaceable inhabitants of this barony are in a state of the most absolute penniless poverty, in proof of which many individuals who were supposed to have means to buy meal, having been put on the list of purchasers at the reduced price, were unable to accomplish it; and having like living spectres, wandered through the country for a few days in search of food, at length fell exhausted, and in this state were attended by their clergy, preparatory to death, the attending clergy testifying by their signatures hereto the full verification of the fact.

(Signed by the Chairman) T. MORONY.

T. LUCAS, Curate of Kilfarloy.
P. M'GUANE, R. C. Curate of do."

Fine Arts.—Painting.—Among all the specimens of modern art now accessible by the public, we know of none more deserving of attention, or which will better repay the trouble (we believe we should call it the luxury) of a visit, than Mr. Ward's Gallery, No. 6, Newham-street. The genius and skill of this artist have long been known and appreciated; and they have been deservedly so; for, while in general knowledge and expertness in the art he yields to few, in his peculiar department, that of painting cattle, he stands above all living competition, whether in this country or on the continent. At an early day we shall take a bird's eye view of his valuable collection.

Accident.—On Thursday the 20th of June, the labourers of Mr. Nicholson, farmer of Nettleham, being employed in burning stubble on the farm, casually led a load too near a smouldering heap in the field. Some scattered straws and embers communicated, and set on fire the waggon load of stubble, on the top of which a labourer and three children were lying. The weather was exceedingly hot and dry, and the whole of the stubble was instantly in flames, which so alarmed the horses, that they took flight and set off galloping. The labourer on the top of the load did all in his power to save the children, by drawing them carefully down the back of the waggon; but during his attempt to rescue the third, the motion of the waggon cast off a large heap of burning stubble upon the poor child, and he was injured so much that he expired shortly after in excruciating pain. The horses could not be stopped until the waggon was burnt down to the wheels, and the shaft horse much injured.

Chance Robbery.—At the Opera-house fete, for the distressed Irish, a gentleman promenading the saloon of the hall, arm in arm with his friend, suddenly observed a gold watch, with splendid appendages, hanging from the hilt of his friend's sword—"Pray how long has it been the fashion with you to wear your watch in that conspicuous manner?" asked he, with great surprise, and at the same time pointing to the extraordinary decoration. His friend surveyed it with equal surprise. It was not his own watch—that was safely at rest in its proper place; and, after some further wonderment, he disentangled the glittering stranger from the curious place to which it had attached itself, and deposited it safely in his pocket. On the following morning the police received information that Mr. ———, one of the Under Secretaries of State, had been robbed of his watch whilst among the company at the ball. The police were rather puzzled at the circumstance, for they believed it impossible that any known pick-pocket could have escaped their vigilance on the night in question. They recommended a particular description of the watch should be advertised, and a reward offered for its recovery. This was accordingly done; but the Under Secretary received the watch before these advertisements could appear. His loss had been talked of at the breakfast-tables, and so also had the gentleman's sword-hilt adventure, and it was soon discovered that the watch, so strangely found by the gentleman, was the identical one lost by the Under Secretary; but how it came to be transferred from the fob of the one to dangle from the sword-hilt of the other has never been exactly ascertained.

Spenser's Fair Queen.—When Spenser had finished his famous Poem of the "Fair Queen," he carried it to the Earl of Southampton, the great patron of the Poets of that day. The manuscript being sent up to the Earl, he read a few pages, and then ordered his servant to give the writer twenty pounds. Reading on, he he cried in a rapture, "Carry that man another twenty pounds." Proceeding farther he exclaimed,—"Give him twenty pounds more"—But at length he lost all patience, and said, "Go turn that fellow out of the house, for, if I read farther I shall be ruined."

Bad Memory.—Montague says, one reason for not returning borrowed books is because it is much easier to retain the book itself, than the passages in it!

Maiden's Leap.—A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was courted by a young gentleman, much her inferior in rank and fortune. Her family, though they gave no encouragement to the match, permitted him to visit them at their castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire; and on such occasions, the chamber assigned him was in a tower, near another tower, in which the young lady slept. On one of his visits, the young lady, before the doors were shut, got into her lover's apartment; but some one of the family having discovered it, told her mother, who cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them; the young lady, however, hearing the well-known steps of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the leads, and took a desperate leap of nine feet four inches, over a chasm of sixty feet from the ground, alighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into bed. Her mother having in vain sought her in her lover's chamber, came into her room, where finding her seemingly asleep, she apologized for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the following night, and was married. The chasm between the towers is still shown under the appellation of the Maiden's Leap.

A Good Name is Better than Riches.—A countryman carrying his son to be baptized, the parson asked what was to be the name 'Peter, my own name, and please your reverence.'—"Peter, that is a bad name, Peter denied his master."—"What then would your reverence advise?"—"Why not take my name, Joseph?"—"Joseph! ah! he denied his mistress."

The Philosopher's Stone Discovered.—A provincial paper of Saturday last, speaking of a fire which had occurred in the neighbourhood on the preceding day, states, that the heat was so great that the leaden spouts were melted, "and fell in a silvery shower."

Shower of Frogs.—The Nottingham Journal says, "A shower of frogs is said to have fallen in the neighbourhood of Arnold on Sunday last!"

Surgical Bon-mot.—It is well known that the veterans who preside at the examinations of surgeons, question minutely those who wish to become qualified. After answering very satisfactorily to the numerous enquires made, a young gentleman was asked, if he wished to give his patient a profuse perspiration what he would prescribe. He mentioned many diaphoretic medicines in case the first failed, but the unmerciful question thus continued: "Pray, Sir, suppose none of those succeeded, what step would you take next?" "Why, sir," enjoined the enraged and harassed young Esculapius, "I would send him here to be examined; and if that would not give him a sweat, I do not know what would."

Anecdote of the Celebrated Mirabeau.—Mirabeau, whose figure and countenance were ugly even to deformity, was accused and tried for seduction.—He was his own Counsel, and addressing the Court, said, "Gentlemen, have the goodness to put my portrait to the Bar, and then decide upon my innocence or guilt." Notwithstanding his plainness, however, a lady of distinction was so madly in love with him, that having vowed never to survive the loss of his affection, she was true to her oath, and perished by the fumes of charcoal, which she purposely inhaled, upon the desertion of her faithless lover.

Delay, Vexation, and Expence.

In the investigations that have taken place before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the subject of Insolvent Debtors, Mr. Thomas Clark (at the time Clerk of the Court) stated that, in a debtor's book, he found a paper, "wherein it was pointed out to debtors *how to harass creditors*." He had heard, he said, that it was sold from one prisoner to another, in a printed form, for sixpence each. That witness then delivered to the Committee a book, from which the following extract was read; it is extracted from the Parliamentary Report:—

"LAW PROCEEDINGS.

"When arrested and held to bail, and after being served with a declaration, you may plead a general issue, which brings you to trial the sooner of any plea that you can put in; but if you want to vex your plaintiff, put in a special plea; and, if in custody, get your attorney to plead in your name, which will cost you 11. 1s., your plaintiff 311. as expences. If you do not mean to try the cause, you have no occasion to do so until your plaintiff gets judgment against you; he must, in the Term after you put in a special plea, send what is termed the paper book, which you must return with 7s. 6d., otherwise you will not put him to half the expences. When he proceeds, and has received a final judgment against you, get your attorney to search the office appointed for that purpose in the Temple, and when he finds that judgment is actually signed, he must give notice to the plaintiff's attorney to attend the Master to tax his costs, at which time your attorney must have a writ of error ready, and give it to the plaintiff's attorney before the Master, which puts him to a very great expence, as he will have the same charges to go over again. The writ of error will cost you 41. 4s. If you want to be further troublesome to your plaintiff, make your writ of error returnable in Parliament, which costs you 81. 8s., and your plaintiff 1001. Should he have the courage to follow you through all your proceedings, then file a bill in the Exchequer, which will cost about 51. or 6. and if he answers it, it will cost him 801. more. After this you may file a bill in Chancery, which will cost about 101.; and if he does not answer this bill, you will get an injunction, and at the same time an attachment from the Court against him, and may take his body for contempt of Court in not answering your last bill. You may file your bill in the Court of Chancery, instead of the Exchequer, only the latter costs you the least. If you are at any time served with a copy of a writ, take no further notice of it than by keeping it; when you are declared against, do not fail to put in a special plea immediately, and most likely you will hear no more of the business, as your plaintiff will probably not like to incur any further expence, after having been at so much."

DEFENDANT'S COSTS.

Common Plea	£0	3	6
Special do.	1	1	0
Paper Book	0	7	6
Writ of Error	4	4	0
Do. returnable in Parliament	8	8	0
Filing Bill in Exchequer	6	0	0
Do. in Chancery	10	0	0

£30 10 0

PLAINTIFF'S COSTS.

Answer to Special Plea	£30	0	0
Answer to Writ of Error	100	0	0
Answer to Bill in Exchequer	84	0	0
Do. do. in Chancery	100	0	0

£314 0 0

Thus a creditor may be put to an expence of three hundred and fourteen pounds, by a debtor, for the small cost of thirty pounds ten shillings, and all because the laws allowed him to sue for his own; and if he and his attorney do not keep a sharp look out, the creditor may get committed for "contempt of Court."

DEATHS.

At his house in Path-head, Fife, on Tuesday the 7th of June, Mr. Robert Mitchell, Land-Surveyor, a gent. well known in the line of his profession for accuracy, knowledge, and integrity; having a thorough knowledge of mathematics he never was known to make a wrong calculation, and his independent and honest principles insured him constant employment. His moral and religious sentiments were of the purest cast, keen and lasting in his affections, he had many friends and no enemies, and died as he lived in peace and charity with all mankind.

At Manse of Rhyne, on the 27th of May, the Rev. James Milne, aged 79.

Gordon Sanitaire.

A parrot from the Place Vendome,
Perch'd on the pillar, loudly cried,
"Come round me, brother Frenchmen, come,
"I've much to tell, you wish to hide.
"You're but a flattering fickle set;
"Good deeds when past are soon forgot;
"Mark me—the way true fame to get
"Is to be wise—and you are not!
"You prate and make a blustering rout
"Of fame and conquest now gone by,
"And when we come to search it out,
"It's half reproach,* and half a lie.
"You gave your best friend twice the slip.
"And sent your worst once on the trot;
"The way a tyrant's wing to clip
"Is to be wise—and you are not!
"Where are your golden eagles gone,
"That shadows with extended wings
"The scepter'd pride of all (save one)
"Of Europe's subjugated Kings?
"The white sheet waving o'er my head?—
"For shame, is this the thing you've got?
"In justice to the mighty dead
"I wish you wise—and you are not!
"At Lodi's bridge with this white rag
"Did youthful warriors lead the way—
"On battle plain or Alpine crag
"Waved it in view one well-fought day?
"Take it and hide your deep disgrace,
"For that at last is all you've got;
"And leave it for a future race
"To gain that Freedom you dare not?"

E. B. BLE.

*"How are the mighty fallen!"—† England.—‡ The white flag is placed on the top of the pillar where Napoleon's statue stood.

Bow Street.

Drunkenness and Folly.—On Saturday night, (June 22) a young man named Bryant, who called himself "a gentleman," was brought in custody before the sitting Magistrate on a charge of having assanited two persons—one a toll-keeper on Waterloo bridge, and the other a person driving a light cart.

It appeared by the evidence that this self-styled gentleman, and four or five of his pot companions, having spent the night in the stews, proceeded at four o'clock in the morning to sweeten themselves on the purer air on Waterloo-bridge. At this moment the cart in question passed on to the bridge at a smart trot, and these "gentlemen" instantly raised a drunken yell of "Stop it! Stop it!" at the same time following and attempting to drag the driver from his seat. The toll-keeper at the other end of the bridge seeing what they were about, and well knowing the driver, called to them to desist; but this only added to their violence. They declared themselves to be Excise Officers; and would have it that the cart contained smuggled goods; nor could the threats of the driver or the remonstrances of the toll-keeper prevail upon them to let it pass. At length the driver, wearied with their stupidity, laid about him lustily with his whip, and the toll-keeper setting open the gate at the same instant, he dashed away from them. They now thought proper to manifest their valour upon the toll-keeper, and he gave this Mr. Bryant, who was the ringleader of the gang, in charge to the watchman.

He had nothing to say in his defence but that he and his friends had been "spending the evening, and were very merry;" and that the driver insulted them first, by cutting at them with his whip as he passed—though he admitted that he did not cut at them till some of the party had called him a smuggler, and ordered him to stop.

He was held to bail for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions, to answer both the assaults.

DEATHS.

At Aberdeen, on the 9th of June, John Burnett, Esq. of Etrick.

At the Grove, near Durham, on the 6th of June, in the 64th year of his age, after a short illness, Stephen George Kemble, Esq. the celebrated Comedian, and formerly Manager of the Theatres Royal, Newcastle-upon Tyne, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1822.

Mr. CURWEN presented a petition from an individual of the name of Wood, complaining that he had been deprived of his commission as Major in the British army, without adequate cause, and praying to be restored to his former rank.

Lord PALMERSTON observed, that the petitioner had not been deprived of his commission for any military offence; but it was sold to liquidate a balance due from him to the public. Notwithstanding the money that was obtained from the sale of the commission, Mr. Wood was still a debtor to the public to the amount of upwards of 3,000*l*.

Sir R. WILSON thought that Mr. Wood ought not to have been deprived of his commission without having been subjected to a trial before a court-martial or some other tribunal.

Colonel DAVIES, Mr. LENNARD, Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, concurred in the opinion expressed by the gallant officer (Sir R. Wilson.)

Mr. HUME said he understood that Mr. Wood's commission was sold before any account was made out to prove that he was a debtor to the public.

Mr. HUSKISSON replied, that the hon. member for Montrose was misinformed. The accounts were made out in 1797, and it was after that period that Mr. Wood's commission was sold.

General GASCOYNE thought it was extremely singular that the petitioner should have refrained from making his case known for a period of 25 years.

Mr. CURWEN said, that from the moment when Mr. Wood was deprived of his commission, down to the present time, he had been making applications in the proper quarter to have it restored. He moved that the petition be printed.

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, on the ground that the petition contained an incorrect statement of facts.

After a few words from Mr. H. G. BENNET, Mr. P. MOORE, and Mr. WYNN, the noble lord withdrew his objection, and the petition was ordered to be printed.

HIGHGATE CHAPEL BILL.

Mr. BYNG moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the governors of the Cholmondeley free grammar school at Highgate to pull down the present Highgate chapel, and to erect a new one in its stead.

Mr. Ald. WOOD declared that the bill was most objectionable.

Mr. MONCK said he would also oppose the bill on every opportunity. The house ought to be informed, that a suit was at present pending in the Court of Chancery respecting the lands from the revenues of which, as he understood, the expense of building the chapel was to be defrayed.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that the most unfounded rumours had been spread abroad with respect to the intentions of the promoters of the bill.

Mr. HUME knew that much difference of opinion prevailed with respect to the bill, and he advised the hon. member for Middlesex to postpone the measure till next session.

After a few words from Mr. P. MOORE, Mr. N. CALVERT, Mr. RICARDO, Sir R. WILSON, Mr. ABERCROMBY, and Sir J. NEWPORT, who expressed a wish that the measure should be withdrawn for the present session, and from Dr. LUSHINGTON, Sir J. MACINTOSH and Mr. Sergeant ONSLOW, who were for pressing the bill at present, the house divided,—

For the bill, 57 | Against it, 29 | Majority, 28.

On returning to the gallery we found

Mr. LITTLETON presenting a petition from a Mr. John Wallace, a salt manufacturer of Chester, praying for the removal of the restrictions on refining salt. The honourable member expressed a wish that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would rather rely upon the public spirit of the country in case of emergency, than continue any portion of this tax. The petition was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

CASE OF WILLIAM BORTHWICK.

Mr. ABERCROMBY gave notice, that to-morrow he would move for copies of all proceedings in the civil action at Glasgow, between Borthwick and Alexander; and also for copies of all recognitions, informations, and other documents, on which proceedings in the criminal prosecution against Borthwick, by the Lord Advocate and his Advocates-depute, were founded.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Mr. HUME moved for a return of all claims made by officers commanding the Yeomanry Cavalry corps of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, and Devonshire, stating in detail the particular services for which the several sums of money issued to them for the service of the year 1821 were expended; also for a return of the amount of ammunition and stores issued to each of those corps within the same year. In the course of his speech the hon. member referred to the following returns, respecting which he required more particular information, especially with respect to Buckinghamshire:

		Ordinary Service.	Permanent duty and suppression of Riots.	Exercise.	Total.
Bedford	Lieut. Colonel M'Quinn, ..	£ s. d. 457 5 10	£ s. d. 691 4 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1058 10 4
	Capt. Farren,	189 0 0	....	57 13 4	237 13 4
					1296 3 8
Bucks,	Sir W. Clayton, Bart.	1013 0 0	1216 16 6	....	2229 16 6
	Marq. of Chandos,	1001 0 0	1379 13 1	....	2380 13 1
	— Praed, ..	938 0 0	885 14 0	....	1823 14 0
Devon,					6434 3 7
	Col. Ld. Rolle	1440 10 0	1356 7 4	....	2796 17 4
	Col. Ld. Rolle	1890 5 10	....	1283 6 8	3173 12 6
Essex,					5970 19 0
	Lieut. Colonel Houbton, ..	741 10 0	529 7 8	....	1261 17 8
	Capt. Convers,	190 10 0	....	....	190 10 0
	Col. Burgoyne	302 0 0	....	....	302 0 0
	Major Crosse,	176 0 10	....	....	176 0 10
					1030 8 6

Mr. DAWSON objected to these returns, on the ground that it would have the appearance of casting an indirect slur on those corps. He contended that the corps were kept up at the least possible expense, and that not a penny of the money issued for them was misapplied.

Mr. MABERLY, as a member of one of the corps, thought it would be for their character that the accounts should be submitted. They would be found, he was convinced, to be quite satisfactory.

Mr. DAWSON said a few words in explanation, but they were not audible.

After a desultory conversation between Lord ALTHORP, Mr. H. G. BENNET, and Mr. MONCK, who contended that better accounts ought to be produced, and Col. M'QUEEN, Mr. DAWSON, Mr. C. W. WYNN, the Marquis of CHANDOS, and Lord PALMERSTON, who pledged their honour that the sums granted to the respective corps with which they were connected were *bona fide* expended for the service of the corps.

Mr. HUME said he would not press his motion under present circumstances. It was in consequence withdrawn.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR commenced by observing, that he was encouraged to bring forward his present motion by a recollection that when he made the same motion last year it had only been negatived by a majority of four. He was convinced that there must be something fundamentally wrong in the Court of Chancery and the high appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, on account of the expense and delay by which all proceedings in them were at present necessarily attended. (*hear.*) It might be possible for those who were in affluent circumstances to stand up against the expense; but those who were not in such circumstances must certainly be still more impoverished, if they were not absolutely ruined, by attempting to meet it. (*hear, hear.*) The delay was also most grinding and most oppressive; and in consequence the oppression upon suitors in equity was such, as exhausted all moderate patience, and ruined every moderate fortune. (*cheering.*) He might be asked, if the evil was really so great as he represented it to be, how it happened that there were not a number of petitions from the people complaining of its existence (*hear*)—and why he was the only person who stood up in his place to advocate the necessity of some alteration? The last question he

would answer first, by simply stating, that he was not the only person who demanded an alteration in the system. On the contrary, he had in 1811, carried his motion so far as regarded the appellate jurisdiction. As to the other question, he must confess that though he had asked several individuals and their solicitors, who had complained to him of the delay, expense, and other inconveniences to which they were subjected by Chancery suits, to state their grievances of Parliament in the way of petition, and though he had promised to present such petition for them with all the humble ability he could command, he never had been able to prevail upon one of them to come forward in the manner he desired (*hear*); and yet complaints of the delays incident to the Court of Chancery were matters of such daily occurrence, that it was almost unnecessary to give any particular instances of abuse. He could not, however, refrain from mentioning one or two cases which had come within his knowledge. A gentleman, whose property depended very greatly on the issue of a Chancery suit, told him, that though he had had an appeal in the Court of Chancery, which was instituted in the year 1814, and that though it had been put down for hearing in 1819, judgment had not yet been declared upon it. He thought that this was very extraordinary; but he was convinced that it was not so, by discovering that there stood another appeal upon the paper—from the master of the Rolls, he believed—which had been instituted in 1812, and on which judgment had not been given when a return was made to that house, though it might have been given since. There were 20, nay 40 cases of a similar nature. He knew of an amicable suit, as it was called, which lasted 12 years, and by which the party expected to obtain 1,200*l*. On the close of it, the costs amounted to 750*l*., and 450*l*. was all that came into the individual's pocket. (*hear*.) Similar instances were to be found, of quite as tedious and expensive litigation, arising out of writs of error, &c., and other proceedings, which carried the suit before the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. After stating some of these instances, the hon. and learned member said that he did not come to the house to dispute the purity of these courts, but to call on it to reform their whole system. (*hear*.) Cases of very considerable extent and importance had come before the late and the present Vice-Chancellor, and with their abilities and attention he had no dispute. No question could be raised, but that the Vice-Chancellor endeavoured to subdue the arrears that had grown up in the court. But the suitor was placed in a state of jeopardy, in consequence of the great number of appeals that were prosecuted: he could form no judgment of the time when his case would be heard, neither could he tell to what his expenses were likely to amount. It was to this appellate jurisdiction, and to the fact, that under the new system, the mind of the Lord Chancellor was withdrawn from his Court to a very extensive degree, that he wished to call the attention of the house; and he would ask them to go into a committee for the consideration of the bill under which a Vice-Chancellor was created, for the purpose of deciding whether it would not be proper to limit the duration of that bill. The house would be enabled to judge, by the statements he should make, how that system had wrought for the interests of the suitors, and they would see whether it would not be fit to place the Chancellor more permanently in that court in which he ought to sit, or whether his powers in certain cases should not be administrated by commission. All his aim was, to put gentlemen in possession of facts, unmixt with technical forms or difficulties, to enable them to judge whether he was right or wrong in the view he had taken of the subject. He had no interest in the question, present or remote—he had no vanity to gratify, no vanity which led him to think that he could arrange the court better than other individuals. But as able persons had not come forward in behalf of the suitors, he felt that it was his duty to do so. (*hear*.) He wished to replace those two courts (Chancery and the Rolls) on the footing on which they ought constitutionally to stand. He wished to render them useful to the public—he was anxious to see them discharging their high functions in a manner that would not be oppressive to the suitor—not producing by their proceedings, as they did at present, litigation which no human foresight could control, and an expense to which there was scarcely any limit. Could any man deny that this object was a good one? No one could deny it; and he thought, before he sat down, he would so represent the situation of the suitors, as would render it imperative on the house to interfere. After the report of two committees of the House of Commons, in 1811 and 1812, the ruinous delays which occurred in those courts were made so apparent to parliament and the country, that the House of Lords took up the subject. They also made a report on it, and that report gave rise to a Vice-Chancellor's Court. The measure was opposed by the greatest characters in the House of Commons. It was resisted in all its stages by gentlemen on both sides of the house. His lamented friend, Sir S. Romilly, exerted all his eloquence and ability to induce the house not to pass the measure. He thought he should not now be told, as he formerly had been, that Sir S. Romilly was not an authority on the subject. If ever there was a man whose opinion on matters connected with the constitution of the Court of Chancery deserved to be looked up to as grave authority, that man was Sir

S. Romilly. He would not place before him even Lord Nottingham or Lord Hardwicke. Sir S. Romilly was as eminent in his situation as they were in theirs. The other night, when the right honourable Secretary for Ireland brought forward a proposition on the subject of tithes, he quoted a passage from Sir S. Romilly, which went to prove that his opinion was not now held to be a light one. Sir S. Romilly foretold every thing that would take place in consequence of the formation of a Vice-Chancellor's Court. But he did not rest on his authority alone—he relied also on that of the Vice-Chancellor himself, who supported those by whom the bill was resisted. He recollected the arguments used by the Vice-Chancellor on that occasion, and also those which were advanced in support of the measure by the noble lord opposite (Londonderry.) He did not allude to the course taken by the Vice-Chancellor with any unkind or invidious feeling. The bill having been passed, he saw no reason why that learned gentleman should not take a situation to which his abilities were undoubtedly equal. The measure was also opposed (as we understood) by the right hon. member for Liverpool. He would not quote his speech on the occasion nor would he have alluded to the circumstance, if he had not given him notice of his intention. The bill, however, passed the house, as he thought, in an evil hour; because, from that time he dated the extinction of a material right which the suitor previously possessed—the right of having his case heard before the great Seal. It always had been the privilege of suitors in that court to set down their cases for hearing before the Lord High Chancellor of England; and they were so confident that justice would be administered to them, that, except in one or two instances, no cases which properly belonged to Chancery were brought before the Master of the Rolls. There was no question but that points of material importance were argued before Sir Joseph Jekyll. They were handed down in the books, and were quoted as matter of grave authority; but they were comparatively few. Questions of great interest had also been discussed before Sir William Grant. The business of the court fell heavily on him, and he was obliged to retire. When he (Mr. Taylor) inquired why Sir William Grant had resigned his situation, he answered “that, from the work he had to go through, his back was broken.” The business of the Great Seal belonged to the Court of Chancery—the principal duty of the Great Seal lay in that court—and he found it laid down in every law book, that it was established to administer justice to the suitors as quickly and at as cheap a rate as possible. What would Lord Nottingham or Lord Hardwicke say, if they saw the great change, that had been made in the constitution of the court? What would their sentiments be, if they found a suitor could scarcely approach the Great Seal, except by the intervention of the Vice-Chancellor, the deputy of the head of the court, at double the just expense, and three-fold the delay? The business had greatly increased, and notwithstanding the talents of Lord Eldon, he could not cope with it. Though he sat continually—though he possessed great talents—still he was so much drawn from the useful business of his court, that his judgement could not be procured without double the expense that the suitor ought to sustain, and he might say, a 20-fold delay. Somehow or other the Cabinet was not easy unless he was present. Whenever a question arose, no matter whether it related to foreign or domestic policy, he was obliged to shut his note-book, and proceed to Carlton-house to attend a Cabinet Council. His lordship was more the statesman than he (Mr. Taylor) wished him to be, because the consequence was, that his abilities were too frequently drawn from the service of his court. Sir Samuel Romilly, in his pamphlet on the projected Vice-Chancellor's court, used these words:—“The alteration in the constitution of the court will divest Chancery of those functions which were hitherto considered most essential, and as constituting its nature and its character. It will leave the person who holds the Great Seal, Lord Chancellor in name; but in truth he will be a magistrate of a very different description. He will have a variety of great and important duties to perform—but the least of them will be those connected with the Court of Chancery.” He would show that Sir S. Romilly had spoken the fact; and he hoped the house and the country would see the necessity of adopting some other mode of conducting the business of the court. In the last 84 year, the Lord Chancellor had not had an opportunity of hearing more than 53 cases. The Vice-Chancellor had heard 2,323. Now he would ask, was that withdrawing the Great Seal from the Court of Chancery or was it not? He knew the Lord Chancellor occupied a great deal of time in hearing causes, and never directed an issue to be tried, or sent a case to reference, if he could satisfy his mind by a perusal of the affidavits and papers. But, allowing all that, was the Lord Chancellor in his proper place? Could any man deny that the duty of the Great Seal belonged to his court; and could it be argued that much of that duty had not been withdrawn from it? It appears also, that 8 years had been occupied in hearing 157 appeals from both the courts within the jurisdiction of the Chancellor; and by the report on their table, up to Jan. last, there appeared to be 119 still to hear. Nineteen of these he would strike off, as relating to mat-

ters of course, leaving 100; and, on a moderate calculation, it would require above four years to hear them. Thus, having gone through all the horrors and expense of a long litigation, having got the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls on his case, the unfortunate suitors had to wait four years longer for the decision of the Court of Chancery. Was that, he demanded, the situation in which a suitor ought to be placed? Was he to look for the opinion of the Lord-Chancellor through the interference of the Vice-Chancellor? They knew that the time of the Chancellor was occupied day after day; they knew he never had an hour to spare; and, indeed, he had informed him (Mr. Taylor) that he was completely harassed; but still the business increased. This tallied with what his lamented friend, Sir S. Romilly, had told them, when, in his prophetic language, he said, "that not withstanding the introduction of a new court, the time of the Chancellor would be occupied as much as before; and that the suitor would be subjected to double the expense, and fourfold delay." With respect to motions, the Chancellor had heard, since the enactment of the Vice-Chancellor's bill, 5,155 motions. And what had the Vice-Chancellor done? He had heard 14,560 motions. These were not motions of course—they were actual motions. He now gave notice, that he would move that the Registrar be directed to distinguish, in the next return, the number of motions on appeal from the Vice-Chancellor's Court. Those who practised in the Court of Chancery knew how much of the Chancellor's time was taken up in hearing motions founded on appeals from the Vice-Chancellor's Court. They saw it clearly from the accounts in the daily prints, and the noble and learned lord himself lamented that so much of his time was occupied in hearing those motions. He did not mean to cast any imputation on Sir John Leach; for he was quite certain, no matter who filed the situation of Vice-Chancellor, that the suitor would seek for the opinion of the Lord Chancellor. Another inconvenience which arose from the establishment of the Vice-Chancellor's Court was, the opening which was given for appeals against the decision upon motions. On this point Sir S. Romilly thus expressed himself:—"As the Lord Chancellor has hitherto heard all important motions himself, such appeals have never yet been known; but there can be no doubt that it is perfectly competent to every suitor who thinks himself aggrieved by the decision on a motion by the Lord Chancellor, to appeal from him to the house of Lords; and unquestionably he has the same right to appeal from the Vice-Chancellor to the Lord Chancellor. To what extent such appeals may be carried, no man can say; but it may happen that the appeals from two subordinate judgments may be so numerous, that the disposal of those appeals will demand from the Chancellor as large a portion of time, as he gives to all the other business of the court; and, if that be the case, this expedient must wholly fail of its object." Now, from conversations which he had had with gentlemen practising in the court, and indeed from Lord Eldon himself, he had learned that this state of things had actually taken place. The Chancellor said, he had not a moment to spare; but that was not all—the expense was increased, and the decision was protracted. With respect to bankruptcy cases, there came before the Chancellor in the last eight years, 39 exceptions, and 30 farther directions; before the Vice-Chancellor, 156. In the same period, 4,071 petitions were heard before the Chancellor, and 2,352 before the Vice-Chancellor. The bankruptcy cases, he must observe, had the effect of withdrawing the Chancellor from the real business of his court. Some years ago, he (Mr. Taylor) proposed that the business of the Great Seal should be left with the Chancellor, and that he should be relieved from the duty connected with commissions of bankruptcy. The noble lord opposite rejected the proposition, observing that the investigation of bankruptcy cases demanded great discrimination. Now, he admitted that the Lord Chancellor performed that duty with the utmost clearness and precision, but still he urged that that portion of business which imposed on the Great Seal by statute, and admitted of no appeal, ought to be given to a separate jurisdiction. He, however, failed in his object. At present, however, a great portion of the bankruptcy business was transferred to the Vice-Chancellor. He wished the noble lord would place himself in the situation of a suitor in Chancery. He would find that it was no "bed of roses." (a laugh.) It would be better for him to agree to sit two months more every year in that house, laborious as that attendance must be, than to undergo the anxiety and misery which the suitors in that court often experienced. He called on the house to cure the evil. Let it not be thought that it was an isolated evil—it was alarmingly extensive. He trusted that some measure would be devised for the speedy obtaining of justice, and that those heart-breaking delays which he had heard gentlemen, with stoical apathy, denominate the salutary caution of the law, would be put an end to. He now came to the House of Lords, being the highest branch of the appellate jurisdiction. From the preamble of the bill creating a Vice-Chancellor, their lordships did not appear to consider the difficulties of a suitor in the Court of Chancery; but it seemed as if they looked upon the Lord Chancellor as bound chiefly to assist them in the House of Lords. The

preamble of the bill ran thus:—"Whereas, the number of appeals and writs of error in Parliament has, of late years, greatly increased, and a large portion of time has usually been employed in deciding the same; therefore, for the better administration of justice in the several judicial functions belonging to the office of Lord Chancellor, it is expedient that he should be assisted by a Vice-Chancellor." In other words, it was necessary that the business should be given to a deputy. He might, undoubtedly, be a man of great learning and ability, but still he was a deputy to the Great Seal. He should now read to the house a list of the appeals decided in the House of Lords since the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor. At first, a considerable number was decided. According to the old adage, that "a new broom sweeps clean," a good many appeals were swept away. The account stood thus:—

1st year, appeals decided	69	6th year, appeals decided	27
2d	82	7th	41
3d	54	8th	22
4th	42	9th	46
5th	35		

This was the state of the appeals on the 10th of May, 1822; there remained to be heard, and were appointed for a hearing, 122, and the total number of appeals entered was 155. Taking the average of nine years, 33 appeals were heard in each year, which estimate covered 312 appeals. Calculating on that average, it would require 4 years to get rid of 152 appeals. Was not this a very great grievance? Was it not an evil that demanded an immediate remedy? One of the great objects he had in view was to hasten the decision of appeals, and surely the facts he had stated sufficiently pointed out the necessity of facilitating those decisions. But the persons whose duty it was to look after the appeals in the House of Lords declared that until some method were adopted by which the Scotch appeals should be got rid of, the system never would be better. If that were the case, for what use had the Vice-Chancellor's bill been introduced? He understood, however, that some tribunal was to be established for the purpose of hearing the appeals from Scotland. Well, then if they took the Scotch appeals, original causes, and motions from the Lord Chancellor, could it be denied that the business of the Great Seal was almost reduced to nothing? His object was to confine men of the Lord Chancellor's talent to their proper share—a court of equity; to intrust them with the business of the Great Seal, and not to overwhelm them with duties growing out of improvident alterations of the system. He did not quarrel with referring Scotch appeals to another jurisdiction. Some years ago the judges in Scotland proposed that an intermediate tribunal should be formed to prevent those appeals coming to England; but the project had been dropped. Before the house consented to withdraw the Lord Chancellor any longer from his constitutional duties, they ought to see whether the plan of creating a Vice-Chancellor had answered; and if it had not, they ought, as had been recommended by the right honourable member for Liverpool, to fix some period at which the act appointing a Vice-Chancellor should be expunged from the Statute Book. He thought an alteration ought to be made in the system. He would ask gentlemen whether the debt due by those courts to the suitors were truly paid and satisfied? If they could say it was so—If they could say, after reading the report that lay on the table, that the suitors had no right to complain—no language which he could use, no topic of declamation which he could introduce, was at all likely to persuade the house to hold opinions in conformity with his. But he was convinced the house would not suffer the subjects of this country to be left in so perilous and distressing a situation. He was certain they would not, by their conduct that night, confirm and sanction the misery which was inflicted on thousands. As by the courtesy of the house he should have the privilege of reply, he would only, at present, make one more observation. The report had been upon the table ever since the meeting of Parliament, and it might perhaps be asked why he had not brought on the question sooner? The fact was, that he had been indulged in a variety of conversations with the Lord Chancellor upon the subject; and he had entertained hopes that that noble personage, himself seeing the evil would in person have originated some measure as a remedy. In that expectation, however, unfortunately, he had been disappointed. The noble and learned lord avowed he disliked his (Mr. M. A. Taylor's) plan; but declined bringing forward any less objectionable system. No doubt the noble and learned lord had reasons for his refusal which to himself seemed sufficient; but those reasons had no influence upon him (Mr. Taylor) and therefore he was determined to persevere. The noble lord spoke of his intention to resign the seals, and said that he thought it would be more delicate to leave alteration to his successor. He (Mr. Taylor) did not agree in that feeling, nor in any feeling which was to prolong, even for a day, the existing system. The motion, the honourable member continued, with which he should conclude, was this, "That the house do resolve itself into a committee, to consider the

act, the 53d of the late King, entitled an act for facilitating the administration of justice." It was his intention to propose, if he obtained the committee, the abolition of the Vice-Chancellor's court, after a period of two years.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL was something surprised at the conclusion of the honourable member (Mr. Taylor.) Why had he not moved at once to repeal the act—the 53d of Geo. III.? Why lose his time in taking a committee, when the house has already before it all materials necessary to its decision? For the exertions of the Lord Chancellor in the despatching of business, they were too universally acknowledged, to require any description. The noble and learned lord sat from the month of October in one year, to September in the following year, and often even into the month of September; and he frequently gave up those days kept as holidays in other places to the despatch of any pressing business which parties were peculiarly anxious to have heard. A little attention to the returns before the house would show that, except as to appeals, there was no material arrear of business before the Chancellor. (*hear, hear.*) Gentlemen might cry "hear," but he (the Attorney-General) believed it would be found that there was not a cause now for hearing set down anterior to last term. (*hear, hear.*) The honourable member (Mr. Taylor) had cited an instance of an amicable suit which had lasted 12 years in the Court of Chancery. (*cries of "no, no."*) He stated that which he had taken down in the honourable member's own words; the hon. member had said that the parties (it was an apportionment, and there were 28 of them) did not attain the object of their suit—that was, obtain their money—for 12 years. Now he was not at all acquainted with the particular suit in question; but he would put it to any gentleman conversant with chancery practice, whether such a suit, unless under peculiar circumstances, could endure for 12 years. Unless there were minorities, or special obstructions (a fact which as the parties were 28, was not very unlikely), it was absolutely impossible that such a delay could have arisen. For the second instance adduced by the honourable member, the matter was one with which the Court of Chancery had nothing to do. The case was a case of writ error upon ejectment; it was a case which might bear upon the Chancellor's jurisdiction in the House of Lords; but it certainly could have no application as to the delays of the Court of Chancery. He admitted that since the Vice-Chancellor's Court had been established, the Lord Chancellor had been a good deal occupied in the hearing of appeals; but that must inevitably happen when the power of appeal existed, and where parties were not satisfied. Compare the amount of appeals with the number of causes decided, and they would not be found more numerous than might fairly be expected. In estimating the quantity of business got through by the Lord Chancellor, the house ought to look at the number of motions taken before that learned Judge. Each motion, in many cases, amounted to the hearing of a cause. Appeals, very frequently, were taken in the shape of motions. A cause having been decided by the Vice-Chancellor, or the Master of the Roll, the Lord Chancellor was moved to stay proceedings under the decree, and upon that motion the whole question of appeal was gone into. How far this continued proceeding was beneficial in practice or not, he (the Attorney-General) would not determine; but it certainly did not arise out of the institution of the Vice-Chancellor's court, for persons were entitled to demand a rehearing, even where the case had been determined by the Lord Chancellor himself. The statement of the hon. member (Mr. M. A. Taylor) was calculated to insinuate that the Lord Chancellor had little business before him—that since the establishment of the Vice-Chancellor's Court he had, in fact, except as to appeals, enjoyed almost a sinecure. He (the Attorney General) begged to deny such an inference altogether. To compare the business of the Lord Chancellor with that of the other judges of the court was not fair, because his lordship was occupied during the session of Parliament three days a week in hearing Scotch appeals. There was another fact, too, to be considered as regarded the business done by the Lord Chancellor. The cases which came before him were generally of the first importance, and such as were litigated with the greatest anxiety and pertinacity. Those which went before the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls were comparatively slight. But, to look, after all, at the business actually got through. In the year 1821 the Lord Chancellor had heard 8 causes, 6 exceptions, 5 pleas and demurrers, 57 petitions, 103 bankrupt petitions, 245 lunatic petitions, and 418 motions—many of the motions (motions for injunction for instance) being actually causes in themselves. In 1821, then, the Lord Chancellor had disposed of 890 different matters. In 1820 he had got through 1,015. In 1819 there were 1,011.

Mr. BROUGHAM said—in 1814?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had not exactly the account of that year's business before him; but he believed that the motions and bankrupt petitions exceeded even those of the years he had stated: the figures, however, which had been given to the house, were sufficient to disprove any lack of business in the Lord Chancellor's Court. There was

another statement put forth by the honourable member for Durham, which he (the Attorney-General) found it impossible to admit. The hon. member said that the establishment of the Vice-Chancellor's Court had not tended to the Chancellor's getting on with the appeals in the House of Lords. The house, upon that point, too, should have a plain statement of figures. In the ten years running from 1803 to 1813, the Lord Chancellor had disposed of 193 appeals. Between the year 1813 and the present time, no fewer than 431 appeals had been disposed of—more than double the number of cases than had been got rid of within the same period of time; and the advantage of enabling the Lord Chancellor to proceed with the appeals was prodigious, for many of them were brought merely for the purpose of delay; and consequently disappeared the moment they were pressed upon. He admitted that the appeals (chiefly from Scotland) poured in very fast; and, in fact, the very good of decision brought some evil along with it; as the delay formerly attendant upon appeals had deterred many persons from bringing them, so parties were now encouraged to prosecute them from the expedition with which they were arranged. After all, however, there was no material arrear in the appeals. The whole number unheard amounted on to 101; and at the rate at which they had been despatched in the course of the last year, two years more would get rid of them altogether. In no other branch of Chancery business did there remain (the Attorney-General repeated) any arrear worth naming; and he would put it to the house, whether the hon. member for Durham had made out any case to call for the measure he had proposed.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS defended the motion of the member for Durham, and complained that the intention of that hon. member had been misunderstood. He opposed nothing to the panegyric which the hon. and learned Attorney-General had bestowed upon the noble and learned lord (the Lord Chancellor), although his own principal opportunity of observing upon that noble and learned lord's conduct had been while he stood in the rather ambiguous situation of being at once a party and a judge; but with respect to the despatch of business in the court of the noble and learned lord, he was compelled to dissent from the hon. and learned Attorney-General altogether. For the last 9 years, the bankrupt petitions heard by the Vice-Chancellor had been, as compared with those of the Lord Chancellor, at least two to one. Of causes, the Lord Chancellor, in the year 1813, had decided seven; in the year 1819, three; and in the year 1820, two; the business in short, within the same periods, performed by the Vice-Chancellor had been in the proportion of nearly ten to one. He said that this excess of business in the Vice-Chancellor's Court did mischief; for it led, of necessity, to the multiplication of appeals. The learned Attorney-General stated that there were only 101 appeals unheard; and contended that within two years the whole arrear would be disposed of; he (Mr. Williams) denied the consequence; for under the existing system, appeals would continue to pour in from the Vice-Chancellor's Court. His honourable and learned friend had stated what was most strictly true, and by no means a poetical fiction—that suitors in Chancery were ground to powder by the law's delay. A suit once commenced by the youngest and most injured man, would last the whole of his life. (*hear.*)

Mr. H. TWISS rose at the same time with Mr. WETHERELL, and proceeded, notwithstanding a general call for Mr. Wetherell. He was sorry to take precedence of his honourable and learned friend, but it would give his honourable and learned friend the advantage of addressing the house when it would less become him (Mr. Twiss) to do so. He would meet the charges on the other side, as manfully as the hardihood of their courage could demand. Of 86 causes, the Lord Chancellor had left the distressing, disheartening arrear of two. There was indeed one unfortunate, irremediable evil—that was the pre-eminent, unrivalled character of the Lord Chancellor, which encouraged and invited appeals to him. But he wished such an evil long to continue.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR replied. What he had stated remained unanswered, and he would, year after year, take the sense of the house upon the subject, if he should divide but two:

Ayes, 51 Noes, 108—Majority, 57,

DEATHS.

- At Dunbar, on the 4th of June Mr. John Kirkwood, cabinet-maker.
- At Houndwood House, on the 9th of June, Robert Lisle Coulson, Esq. of Houndwood, Berwickshire, a Captain in the Royal Navy.
- At Castlemaids, on the 6th of June, Campbell Douglas, Esq.
- At Lochryan House, on the 6th of June, Thomas Carson, Esq.
- At Paris, on the 6th of June, Mrs. Mary Paterson, wife of Mr. John Paterson, architect, Buccleugh Place Edinburgh.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—773—

Mr. Mack's Lectures.

Mr. Mack opened his Course of Lectures on Chemistry, in the room of the Asiatic Society, on Tuesday evening last; and we were glad to see so numerous and respectable an audience on the occasion—the number present exceeded a hundred, among which were many Ladies of distinction, and most of the Literary and Scientific as well as Medical Gentlemen of the Presidency.

On opening his First Lecture, Mr. Mack bespoke the indulgence of his audience to this preliminary effort, and expressed his regret at the dryness of the subjects he proposed to discuss, particularly as they could not in this early stage be illustrated by those novel and striking experiments which would give interest and variety to most of his subsequent Lectures.

As he proceeded, however, to descant on the several points connected with chemical forms and chemical substances, which formed the two great divisions of his First Lecture, the interest increased with each succeeding illustration. His language was clear and explicit, and his definitions free from all ambiguity. His manner too, though not attractive or impressive, was plain, unassuming, and suited by its very simplicity and absence of all affectation, to the nature of the subject on which he treated.

His definitions and explanations of the attraction of gravitation and of cohesive attraction were particularly happy. His account of the two principal theories of Crystallography, and of the minute and patient experiments of Huy to ascertain the primitive forms of crystals was also particularly interesting.

But the second division, which treated of chemical substances, was still more pleasing, illustrated as it was by the several experiments made to confirm the doctrines advanced. Among these, we had proofs afforded of the surprising changes effected in the nature of simple substances when joined with others and forming compound ones, the difference of action of one substance on another when in mass or in powder, &c. &c. We had proofs afforded, in sulphuric acid, that two substances harmless when alone became extremely powerful when combined; of two liquids united becoming a solid; of two solids united becoming a liquid; of two liquids united becoming air; and of two airs united forming a substance in powder. We had then excessive heat produced by two cold substances mixed together, and freezing cold produced by three substances united; we had combustion under water, colours given and taken away, and a great variety of highly interesting facts in Nature well defined and happily illustrated in such a manner as to produce the most lively impression on the auditor and spectator.

The Lecture was continued too long (lasting about two hours) and on that account alone fatigued many persons toward its close; but this evil will probably be lessened on the next occasion. For ourselves, we were pleased throughout, and our interest never flagged; but in Lectures intended to be popular, it is desirable that the auditor should leave the room with a regret that the Lecture was at an end, rather than that he should for a moment feel impatience at its being protracted.

The next Lecture will be on the nature and effects of Heat; and as this will require experiments for illustration it promises to be highly interesting. We sincerely hope, therefore, that Mr. Mack's efforts to introduce this Scientific Entertainment into our Indian enjoyments will be very amply rewarded: and that other branches of Natural Philosophy will be soon rendered more familiar to us by the same effectual and agreeable mode of teaching and illustration combined.

Births.

On the 20th instant, Mrs. J. N. THOMAS, of Jessore, of a Daughter.

At Patna, on the 4th instant, Mrs. K. HANON, of a still-born Daughter.

On the 1st ultimo, the Lady of Captain LISTER, 1st Battalion 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Poona, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Ensign and Adjutant MACCARTHY, of a Daughter.

Proposed Subscription.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Adverting to the refusal of the Noble Marquis, of the Equestrian Statue proposed by the British Inhabitants on account of its expensiveness, I beg to remark, that I suppose the wording of the Public Requisition of the Sheriff of Calcutta, as also of some subsequent resolutions of the convention might have occasioned the Noble Marquis's unwillingness to assent to any Memento of his eminent services in the East which would in the least inconvenience the Subscribers who were to be composed, as I understand the public notification, of the least part of the community the British; for I conceive that the erection of a Statue, or the public subscription for a Diamond Star as voted by Mr. McLeod in both meetings, could not in my humble opinion occasion the least inconvenience to the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

If cannot but be admitted that we require no other Memos of His Lordship than what already exist not only in this proud City but in all India; so therefore a Statue or a Portrait, and that too set up in a place not of general access, could in no degree answer the intended purpose. The superfluity of it is too apparent. In my humble opinion, the most appropriate testimonial of our warm gratitude would be in the offering of a suitable ornament for the Noble Marquis's acceptance, something by which he might hereafter remember us; and as the proposition of a Diamond Star being voted to His Lordship, (the thing not being unprecedented) was evidently negatived on no other plea than that the same objection would lie to it as lay to that for an Equestrian Statue, it may still be carried into effect by inviting the Inhabitants indiscriminately to join in the Subscription, if I am right in the supposition that His Lordship refused the compliment of an Equestrian Statue on account of its expensiveness to the British Inhabitants of Calcutta.

Coolshadah, Dec. 17, 1822.

SAM. D'ANSELME.

Proposed Memorial.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Is it not a great pity that the "Nation of Clerks" should be so forgetful of their best interests as to see the Marquis of Hastings depart from India without presenting to his Lordship a Memorial, soliciting the revocation of the Orders of Government, by which their families are deprived of Pensions, and their own Pensions limited to one half of their Salaries after a servitude of twenty-two years, subject to a further drawback whenever any of them shall be found to possess property, which can only be acquired by perseverance in a course of the strictest economy for a number of years, and not even then, considering the small Salaries which my Brethren of the Quill in general draw, without submitting to privations of a painful nature, and the sacrifice of the comforts necessary to the decent enjoyment of life. Pensions, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other Officers of Government, are not liable to any deduction on account of their possessing property; nor are they required to furnish a statement of their property, authenticated by an oath, to be taken before a Magistrate—a compliance with this rule exposes our private concerns to the world and subjects us to no little injury and inconvenience. If Pensions are granted as a reward for long and faithful services, I humbly think that such restrictions cannot be just or necessary. When old age, weakness, and infirmities assail us, then additional indulgences become highly requisite, but the present Regulations for Pensions go to deprive us of the ordinary comforts of life. All classes of people in this country have benefited from the Marquis of Hastings's goodness and liberality, except my unfortunate Brethren of the Quill, whose situations, I am extremely sorry to add, have been rendered infinitely worse by the late Pension Regulations, than before them.

I submit the question to the consideration of the better informed among the class to which I belong, whether we might

not with perfect propriety and due respect bring our case, in the way I have proposed, to the notice of the Governor General, before his departure. If so, I trust, some persons more competent to the task than I am, will be found possessed of the inclination to prepare a suitable Memorial. But as there will be no time, I fear, for the preparation and presentation of a Memorial to the Marquis of Hastings, without prompt exertion, I flatter myself that some of the Secretaries and other Heads of Offices, who know too well our labour, our service, and our usefulness in Public Offices, and who derive considerable help and relief from our servitude, will be found ready to back our proposed Address, and in commiseration of our hard case, to draw the attention of the Marquis of Hastings thereto, and obtain the revocation of the Orders in question, before his departure from Bengal.

December 18, 1822.

A COPYIST.

Medical and Surgical Knowledge.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It would appear, from the letter of your Correspondent "HOC HABET," that in Calcutta, *Truth* and *Egotism* are considered synonymous, and he who contributes to the support of the one, must submit to the imputation of the other. Be it so;—but as my maxim invariably is "Tell *Truth* and shame the Devil," the dread of being pronounced an *Egotist* shall not prevent me from endeavouring, so far as I may be able, to advance the cause of *Truth*, and along with it that of Medical Science in this country. I can moreover assure HOC HABET, that since my arrival in India, I have never been placed in any situation, in which I have found "no use for my Anatomical and Surgical knowledge." They are both in daily requisition for the instruction of the pupils of the Allahabad School, whose progress in scientific acquirements, is, I am happy to say, daily extending, and has attracted some attention even from Medical Gentlemen who have occasionally honoured me with their presence during the Lectures. Be it remembered likewise, that it was myself who recommended the operation for *Cataract* to be performed on Sepoys affected with this disease, previous to their being passed to the Invalids, a suggestion which has been fully carried into effect by orders of Government; and it was also the representation made by me to the Medical Board, through the Superintending Surgeon of this District, regarding the success attending the Allahabad School, followed up by a letter to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, recommending the institution of a similar School for Native Doctors, that was almost immediately succeeded by the establishment of the Medical Instruction Institution in Calcutta.

Now, as the first of these establishments (for the cure of *Cataract*) if properly managed, must be attended with much saving to the Company, and the latter has secured to the Secretary of the Medical Board a magnificent salary, notwithstanding no advantage, but on the contrary the reverse has accrued to myself from the adoption of my plans, it is evident that my Anatomical and Surgical knowledge has not been quite so useless to the service of my Honorable Masters as your Correspondent is pleased to insinuate. Although not actually present, at the siege of *Cornelia*, yet engaged, "in the Military Branch" of the service, I was on *Java* for a period of two years, and possessed an opportunity of seeing no inconsiderable portion of that interesting island; and let the antiquities deposited by me on my return in the Asiatic Society's Museum, my writings in the *JAVA GAZETTE*,* and those published in the Calcutta Papers on the subject of *Java* and its antiquities since the same period, as well as those which the Society thought fit very kindly to reject, as I understand because it was imagined they would interfere with the descriptions in *Raffles's* and *Crawford's* works, declare how far I remained inactive during my continuance on foreign service; yet in *Java* almost the whole of the patients, I was called upon to treat, were *Medical*. I performed no operation of consequence during the whole period, and there were never fewer than 30 or 40 Sepoys in Hospital. The

practice was exactly the same with that occurring at the two Civil Stations where I have been placed since 1817, and at which, I think even "HOC HABET" will admit, my time has not been occupied like the generality of my predecessors in planting cotton and selling indigo,

Your Correspondent's letter has led to these, as I shall be again told *egotistical* remarks, from his insinuation that "Doctor Tytler would have found some use for his anatomical and surgical knowledge, had he been engaged in the MILITARY Branch of the Profession." But this is a miserable begging of the question, as I have fully conceded the utility of *Surgeons* in cases of active warfare, and the only point for determination is, "whether young men, educated solely as *Surgeons*, are rendered by such education competent to the charge of cases, that come properly within the sphere of the *Physician*." I maintain they are not. And what is more, that the horrible mortality proceeding from *Morbus Oryzeus* in many countries besides India, has proved the accuracy of this affirmation. The *onus probandi* to the contrary rests with your Correspondent, it is for him to prove the reverse if he can. But this is no longer matter of mere conjecture, because abundant proof exists in the published works upon this disease, that the nature of Medical distemper is any thing but understood by *Surgeons*. Of my metaphor and stile, HOC HABET is very welcome to make whatever use he may think fit. The establishment of *TRUTH* alone is my object, and stile with me is a mere nonentity, deemed unworthy of regard. Yet it is proper to mention, that much of the force of my letter to the *INDIA GAZETTE* has been lost, in consequence of the Censorship which the Editor of that Paper thought fit to exercise.

Your obedient Servant,

Allahabad, December 14, 1822.

R. TYTLER.

* It was my communications to General Nightingall, and letters of BENEVOLENCE, that first distinctly established the healthiness of the climate of *Jura*.

Anglo Indians.

To the Editors of the Journal.

SIR,

It is natural for your Correspondent who signs himself an EAST INDIAN to feel some anxiety that the large and increasing class to which he belongs should have some distinguishing name. The misfortune is that they starve in the midst of plenty; that so many names have been given to them that none has fairly stuck; and the reader of the Calcutta papers in England, will probably conclude the East Indians, Eurasians, Country-Born, Anglo Asiatic, Anglo-Indians, and Indo-Britons, of whom they read, to be so many different *castes* or tribes. It is obviously very desirable for perspicuity that this confusion should cease, and that some one term should be used to describe the numerous class who are born of Indian mothers, but from a European father, and the still more numerous race who are derived from this source by the intermarriage of these children.

It is not much to the praise of the framers of all these new names, that the old and vulgar nickname of Half-castes should distinguish these people more clearly than the new-fangled words that have been coined. Yet so it is. Perhaps it may appear that either an arbitrary name like this must be invented, or that some of the present names must be used with a very large signification. None of these will be found to express in its meaning a precise description of the denomination for whom it is intended. Some names exclude a part of them, and others which include them all take in a great deal more also.

The phrase of *Eurasian* seems now to be given up as too vague in its meaning, and awkwardly framed. *Country-born* does not answer the purpose required, for it is merely an adjective, and we could not speak of the *Country-borns* as we do of the *English* and the *Hindoos*: It would not be good grammar. Besides, in its strict meaning it includes all Creole children, that is, children of European parents born in this country, and they are not a few. The EAST INDIAN objects to this phrase, with less justice, that

it might be adopted by the Hindoos or Mussulmans; for the term *Country-born*, (Christians, Portuguese, or English), implies a reference to the Portuguese, &c. who came from a foreign country. The very objection he makes applies with full force to the name of *his choice*. The Native Inhabitants, who meet to-morrow at the Town Hall, are as much East Indians as he is; and if Natives of Bengal, Bahar, Oude, Delhi, Benares, and Allahabad should assemble, they must be styled by some such general term as Natives of India or East Indians. This large phrase is likewise constantly applied in England to persons who have been born or spent their lives in India, without any reference to their descent. It thus becomes unfit for the distinctive purpose to which your Correspondent would apply it.

The term *INDO-BRITONS* has obtained much currency from being used in an excellent pamphlet on the prospects of this class, written by a Gentleman who is an honour to it. The *EAST INDIAN* complains that it does not include the children of European foreigners, but this is not an objection of much weight, for the children of French, German, &c. fathers, are comparatively so few, that their offspring may be included under this term with as little impropriety as we speak of the English Colonies in America, though a large mixture of Dutch, German, Swiss, and French, besides Scotch and Irish, and Manks-men were added to the main stock of Englishmen who founded and peopled them. We do not change or compound the name of the Ganges after it receives the waters of the Jumna and Gogra, far less because a thousand rivulets swell its mighty stream. A juster objection to this name was proposed long since by one of your Correspondents, that its composition was contrary to analogy. It was said that a Gramarian would naturally seek for the *Indo-Britons* (as well as for the *Cambro-Britons*) somewhere in the Island of Britain, and not in India. The race for whom a specific name is sought, are not in fact, or law, a class of Britains, but of Natives of this country. They are *INDIANS*; and as a distinctive mark might be called *Anglo-INDIANS*.

They should constantly bear in mind their descent, and remember that it is by keeping up English feelings, habits, manners, and principles, that they can acquire or retain that place in society, among the European settlers, which it must be their ambition and their interest to fill.

Gardens, Dec. 20, 1832.

PHILOLOGUS.

* This term is sufficiently distinctive, and appears to me the most proper of those yet suggested. The descendants of the English settled in America are called *Anglo-Americans*. It is true that a race sprung from English colonists settled in India, might claim this appellation; but it must be very long before that race exists as a separate class; in all probability they will be absorbed by intermarriages, by the gradual effects of climate, and by community of feeling in the larger body, whom I propose to distinguish by this term.

I wish they could settle about a name, since it evidently occupies much of their thoughts; which, that point once settled, would be turned to maintain the reputation of the distinctive title they may adopt. In this I wish them every success.

Selections.

Seats in the Theatre.—In order to prevent a recurrence of similar misunderstandings, we deem it right to take notice of a fracas which we hear happened at the Theatre on Friday Evening relative to the right of keeping seats of persons coming to the Play.—It appears that a Gentleman who had a Lady under his protection was about to place her in what appeared to him a vacant seat, when he was told by another Gentleman who was sitting in the same row, that it belonged to his Friend who was shortly expected, and the Lady could not therefore be accommodated.—As public notice had been given in the Newspapers at the foot of the Theatrical Advertisements that places could not be kept for Absentees, and no other seat could be obtained for the Lady, he insisted upon placing her in it, and succeeded in doing so. We are happy to add,—it has not come to our knowledge that any serious consequences resulted from the difference. This is the second time within the week we have been called upon to notice a want of gallantry to the Fair Sex; but we do not mean to compare this with the "Disgraceful Occurrence" described last Wednesday.

Law Intelligence.—We understand that the Hon. Sir H. Blisset has appointed Mr. Pemberton (who also came out to this country on board the *DAVID SCOTT*) to be his Clerk, and committed to him the Seal of the Court, which was formerly held by Mr. Strettell.

We had occasion to notice in our paper of the 22d ultimo, the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mr. Higginson, Keeper of Calcutta Jail, who was adjudged to pay a forfeit of above Twenty Thousand rupees, in consequence of the unfortunate escape of a Native Debtor sometime in August last. We shall take the liberty of repeating here the observations then offered on the hardship of the case, which we now do with the greater confidence that they were copied at the time into almost all the Calcutta Papers, and seemed to meet with general approval.

"It is to be regretted that the fall upon the Jailor, who is responsible to the Sheriff, to the public, and to himself, and we cannot but regret that he should have met with such a misfortune, as we understand he is a deserving man who has formerly been in better circumstances, and is now labouring under many difficulties. After having been twenty years in this country, striving with honest industry to secure a competency, and maintain himself and family comfortably in the evening of his days, above the fear of want or dependence, he has by a train of adverse circumstances been plunged into the greatest pecuniary embarrassments. While labouring to retrieve the effect of former adversity, as well as support a wife and five or six children, he is now subjected to new trials and misfortunes, by which his future prospects are entirely blasted. It is at least gratifying to think that the consciousness of rectitude may enable Mr. Higginson to bear up with fortitude against these calamities, or endure with calm resignation those evils that can neither be prevented nor remedied. As we have not heard that any blame whatever has ever been imputed to him in his affair, and as he enjoys, we believe, the fullest confidence of the Sheriff he has served under, we hope it will not be the cause of his losing his situation, since any other person is equally liable, if not from his inexperience even more so, to the same misfortune."

To this we have now to add that the said Mr. Higginson is no longer Jailor. A cotemporary Paper (*JOHN BULL*) says that "on the resignation of Mr. John Higginson, late keeper of the Common Jail of Calcutta, Mr. —Wraich, late Deputy Jailor, was appointed to the former Office." The cause of his resignation is not stated. Was it not, that, because of the above misfortune those, who might have been inclined to come forward to help him were alarmed at the great risk attending the situation, and he thus could not obtain so much security as was required of him? If so, then the escape of the Native Debtor, and the consequent forfeiture of Twenty Thousand Rupees has as we feared been the cause of his losing his situation—without any blame being imputed—without any fault but his misfortune. Had he continued to enjoy the situation the emoluments arising from it might have in time enabled him to retrieve what he had lost, and whether all the storms that have hovered over his devoted head, and make a provision for those who depend on him for existence; but now when most needed the staff of support on which he naturally leaned the more as his difficulties increased, gives way under him, like a broken reed, and leaves him to sink in the mire of Adversity.

We do not mean to attach blame any way where, because we really do not know that any is due; we merely wish to point out the hardship of the case of a Public Officer being thrown out of the bread, and not for any fault but on account of misfortunes, which we believe no human care could prevent; or if the escape could have been prevented, surely the Deputy Jailor, who is now promoted to the office of his late Patron, on account, we presume, of his merits, and whose duty we believe it was, as much as of the Head Keeper to look to the safe custody of the Prisoners—he would not have allowed the fugitive to elude his vigilance.

The Principal Keeper who being alone responsible has fallen a sacrifice to what it was equally the duty of both to prevent, has also received the highest testimonials in his favor, both from the Sheriffs under which he served, and from others who had an opportunity of judging of his conduct; the Attornies of the Supreme Court, having we understand, readily testified in writing their full approbation of his conduct, in the discharge of the duties of his situation. We have now we think done our duty in pointing out the hardship of this case—without presuming to say that it was in the power of any one to prevent it—altho' we think that in such a case it is the duty of every one who has in his hands the disposal of men's fortunes to endeavour to lessen as far as in his power the weight of adversity when it falls upon an innocent individual, who has others helpless and innocent depending on him for support.—*Hurkaru.*

Death.

At Patna, on the 4th instant, Mrs. K. HAKOB, after her deliverance passed into eternity.

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Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA MEETING, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1822.

The Jackson's Stakes of 200 Gold Mohurs, H. F. for Horses imported in 1822, weight for age.—R. C.—*Fine Subscribers.*

1. Mr. Black's *Arabella*, by *Cato*, out of *Omphale*, (own sister to st. lb. *Blucher*) 5 years old, (S. Frost) 8 10
2. Mr. Walter's gr. c. *Fleur-de-lis*, by *Sorcerer*, (own brother to *Bourbon*) 4 years old, 8 4

The Horses had a fine start, and kept together the whole way round till within twenty yards from home, when Arabella came in front and won cleverly:—Time 3' 33"

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—G. M.

1. Mr. Rous's b. A. *Flüßbergibbet*, (S. Frost.) 7 7
2. Mr. James's gr. A. *Hukkebookish*, 7 7

Won easy.

Improvements in River Navigation.

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR,

I had some time ago the pleasure of communicating to the public, thro' the columns of your paper, the very liberal and humane resolution of Government for improving the healthiness of the zillah of Jessore, by again opening out, and rendering navigable, the old Boyrnib River, which has been shut up for nearly half a century; and that Mr. May, "Supervisor and Collector of Rivers in Nuddea" had been the executive Officer selected for this work, now in progress.

It affords me extreme satisfaction to have it so soon again in my power to communicate a still further instance of the zeal and activity of the Territorial Department, by directing the public attention to what is now going on under the orders of Government in the Mathabangah River.

Your Calcutta readers (in particular) will still remember the great losses occasioned by some, and the inconvenience experienced by all, from the unexpected closing of that River in 1819, (indeed, it was a subject of petition of Government.) but they do not perhaps know that a permanent Officer was immediately appointed with powers to remove all local obstructions, and with directions to suggest whatever plans, (upon a larger scale) should appear to him necessary.—

Accordingly, some expensive operations have been completed both by the first Supervisor, and Collector, Mr. Robison, and the present one Mr. May; the result of which has been that the whole line of the Matabanga from Dewangunge to Calcutta, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, has been not only cleared from all obstruction, but shown to be completely within human skill to keep it so in future.

It was with much regret however that both Mr. Robison, and Mr. May found themselves obliged to report to Government that the mouth of the Matabangah (or when it comes off from the Ganges), was likely to continue in a very unsafe state, as, in their opinion, operations of a similar nature to those carried on, and which had succeeded within the River, could not be attempted at its mouth with the smallest hope of success; and Mr. May therefore about a year ago recommended to Government the adoption of dredging Boats or Machines, to be stationed at Dewangunge, and employed in ploughing up, and still keeping open the channel when the waters fall to their lowest level.—This suggestion met the ready support of the Secretary in the Territorial Department, and the result was that Mr. May was authorised to construct a dredging Machine, and adapted to the kind of power procurable in this country, and such a machine I am glad to say has now been completed by Messrs. Kyds and Co. from Mr. May's drawings.

I was happy in having an opportunity to examine it, and accordingly accompanied Mr. May down the river, to see it work; and was delighted to observe the regularity and certainty of its movements.

It would be difficult to describe the surprise, and almost alarm of the Natives working the capstan, when they beheld each basket in rapid succession descend into the water, return loaded with about a maund of sand and clay, and lastly each deposit its load in a trough, as it again went down to renew the same operation.

The Machine has now gone to its place of destination, and I persuaded myself all must wish it success.

It is constructed with a double platform, and is capable of being worked either by bullocks or men, or both together, if the nature of the soil should require it. It is calculated to raise one hundred and fifty tons of sand per day of 8 hours.—I am Sir, your's,

PHILO-ENTERPRISE.

St. John's Day.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Should you not deem the accompanying unworthy place in the JOURNAL, may I take leave to request that you will be pleased to insert it in your Number for Friday next, the 27th instant, St. John's Day, and oblige

Your's Respectfully,

December 20, 1822.

A BROTHER.

MASONIC SONG,—FOR ST. JOHN'S DAY.

I.

Good Brethren, listen to my song,
Masonic themes to you belong;
Reliev'd from work, with joy repair,
To festive mirth and temperate fare.

High swell the chorus,—loud resound,
Let wit and wine,
In concord join,
To raise the soul;—
The sparkling bowl,
Push merrily, merrily round.

II.

But, mind, let no disputes arise,
With sour looks and frowning eyes;
Let moderation still preside,
And prudence all your actions guide.

Then swell the chorus,—loud resound,
Let wit and wine,
In concord join,
To raise the soul;—
The sparkling bowl,
Push merrily, merrily round.

III.

On points masonic should there be,
A brother who may disagree,
With reasons strong and accents kind,
Lead him to light if he be blind.

So swell the chorus,—loud resound,
Let wit and wine,
In concord join,
To raise the soul;
The sparkling bowl,
Push merrily, merrily round.

IV.

Tho' here we are good brethren all,
And rising at each others call;
We should not e'er this rule forget,
To give each one his due respect.

Here swells the chorus,—loud resound,
Let wit and wine,
In concord join,
To raise the soul;
The sparkling bowl,
Push merrily, merrily round.

V.

But, still, this always bear in mind,
No cause of difference should we find
Let all be gentle, all at ease,
We then shall never fail to please.

Come swell the chorus,—loud resound,
Let wit and wine,
In concord join,
To raise the soul;
The sparkling bowl,
Push merrily, merrily round.

ASIANIC DEPARTMENT.

—777—

Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 21, 1822.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate the Honorable JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esquire, to be a Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, the Honorable JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esquire, has accordingly this-day taken the usual Oaths and his Seat as a Member of the Supreme Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON, Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 19, 1822.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, Register of Bhagulpoor, and Joint Magistrate, stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Register of the Zillah Court at Shahabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, DEC. 20, 1822.

The Honorable Richard F. Moore, to be a Junior Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 14, 1822.

In order to provide suitable accommodation for the assembling of General Courts Martial at the several Stations of the Army, it is hereby directed, that the Regimental or Battalion Mess Rooms of Corps shall be considered available for that purpose, at the direction of the Officer commanding the Station where the Court may be directed to assemble.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 20, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank:—

Artillery Regiment.—Lieutenant Charles Cornwallis Chesney, to be Captain, vice Byce, retired with rank, from the 18th of October, 1822, in succession to Lyons, transferred to the Pension List.

2d-Lieutenant William Triggs Garrett, to be 1st-Lieutenant, vice Chesney, promoted, with rank, from the 17th of November, 1822, in succession to Barnard, deceased.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Charles Ramsay Skardon, to be Captain of a Company, vice Travers, retired, with rank from the 19th of April, 1822, in succession to Gordon, deceased.

Ensign Stuart Corbett, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, in succession to Skardon, promoted.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Isaac Jackson, to be Surgeon, vice Shoobred, retired, with rank from the 28th of August, 1822, in succession to Stuart, resigned the Service.

Alterations of Rank.—Artillery Regiment.—Captain Patrick Grant Mathison, date of Rank, 12th December, 1821, vice Pryce, retired.

Artillery Regiment.—Captain Thomas Timbrell, date of Rank, 2d August, 1822, vice Fraser, deceased.

Artillery Regiment.—1st-Lieutenant Richard Williams, date of Rank 12th December, 1821, vice Mathison, promoted.

Artillery Regiment.—1st-Lieutenant Charles Grant, date of Rank, 2d August, 1822, vice Timbrell, promoted.

Artillery Regiment.—1st Lieutenant Hubert Garbett, date of Rank 19th September, 1822, vice Cumming, deceased.

Artillery Regiment.—1st Lieutenant James Watson Wakefield, date of Rank 18th October 1822, vice Chesney, promoted.

Artillery Regiment.—1st Lieutenant Arthur Campbell, date of Rank 27th October 1822, vice Gray, deceased.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Andrew Brown, date of Rank 17th January 1821, vice Shoobred, retired.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Charles Stuart (resigned), date of Rank 22d March 1821, vice Assey, deceased.

Medical Department.—Surgeon John Jack Gibson, date of Rank 10th June 1821, vice Laney, deceased.

Medical Department.—Surgeon George Webb, date of Rank 22d January 1822, vice Stanton deceased.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Jonah John Hogg (resigned), date of Rank 3d February 1822, vice McDowell, appointed Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Joseph Adams, date of Rank 23d February 1822, vice Durham, appointed a Superintending Surgeon.

Medical Department.—Surgeon John Barnes, date of Rank 4th May 1822, vice Hogg, resigned.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following dates of Brevet Rank of Captain, be assigned to the under-mentioned Officers, which have been adjusted according to the principle established by the Honorable Court of Directors, viz., by reference to their departure as Cadets from England.

Se- son of Appt	Names.	Dates of Certificates of Appoint- ment.	Dates of Ar- ival at Fort William.	Brevet Rank assigned to them.
1797	W. H. Ranney (Maj.) Cav...	Feb. 26, 98	Sep. 21, 98	Jan. 8, 13
1798	G. Warden (Maj.) Inf.....	May 29, 98	June 8, 99	Jan. 8, 14
do	A. Fortune, Inf.....	June 19, do	May 13, do	Jan. 8, 14 do
do	C. H. Baines, do.....	April 21, do	Nov. 6, 99	Jan. 8, 14 do
do	H. T. Roberts, Cav.....	April 5, do	Nov. 8, do	ditto
do	H. Thomson, (Maj.) do.....	Feb. 2, do	Aug. 31, do	ditto
do	H. Hawtrey.....	Mar. 23, do	Dec. 15, do	ditto
do	J. Canfield.....	April 10, do	Sep. 18, do	ditto
do	T. D. Stewart.....	April 9, do	Dec. 11, do	ditto
do	P. Dunbar, (Maj.) do.....	Mar. 29, 99	Oct. 17, 99	ditto
do	B. C. Swindell.....	April 12, 00	Dec. 14, do	ditto
do	W. Pattle.....	May 7, do	Dec. 9, 00	Jan. 8, 14
1799	J. Dunn, Inf.....	May 7, do	ditto	ditto
do	W. Dickson, (Maj.) Cav.....	April 8, do	Jan. 13, 01	ditto
do	W. G. A. Fielding, do.....	April 5, do	Jan. 15, do	ditto

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain Nicholas Manley, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Fort Marlboro' Local Corps, vice Captain Watson, who has resigned that Situation.

Surgeon Simon, Nicolson to be a Presidency Surgeon, vice Surgeon MacWhirter, M. D. permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough. This appointment to have effect from the date of the Dispatch of the Ship on which Dr. MacWhirter may embark.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta December 16, 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to announce the appointment, by the Most Noble the Governor General, of Captain Henrywood of the 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to do duty with His Lordship's Body Guard, from the 13th instant.

Ensign W. E. Hay of the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty, until further orders, with the 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry at Midnapore.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 17, 1822.

Lieutenant T. A. Vanrenen is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion Artillery, vice Blair, who has resigned that appointment.

Lieutenant John Hoare is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Fulcher, who has proceeded to Europe.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that with the exception of two Six Pounders and 42 3 inch Howitzers with their Appurtenances and proportion of Ammunition which are to be considered as the fixed proportion of Light Field Artillery allotted to the Post of Almora, all other Field Ordnance now shall be deposited in store.

The General Officer Commanding the Cawnpore Division of the Army will be pleased to augment the Detail of Gohindanz at Almora to the ordered complement of 15 men per gun, with proportion to Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers from the Head Quarters of the 4th Battalion of Artillery.

Division Orders by Major General L. Thomas, C. B., under date Cawnpore, 1st instant, appointing, at the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon, Assistant Apothecary Farth, arrived from Allahabad with the 5th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery, to do duty with the 1st Division Field Artillery, in consequence of the paucity of Subordinate Medical Servants, are confirmed.

The appointment in Battalion Orders under date 7th of October, by Captain W. Wilson, of Brevet Captain Cox to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, vice Brevet Captain Vyse, appointed to act as Adjutant to the Benares Provincial Battalion, is confirmed.

The leave granted in General Orders of the 19th ultimo, to Lieutenant E. Morshead, of the 2d Battalion 30th Native Infantry, to visit Saugor, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Ensigns J. H. Craigie and G. D. Collen, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to their present rank are notified in Government General Orders of the 14th instant, are appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment at Barrackpore, until further orders.

Head quarters, Calcutta, December 18, 1822.

The appointment by Major Bird, in Station Orders under date Luzon 1st ultimo, of Brevet Captain Lawrence of the 2d Battalion 2d Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Station Staff during the absence of Brigade-Major Gough, is confirmed.

The following Posting and Removal to take place in the Regiment of Artillery:

1st-Lieutenant A. Campbell to the 4th Company 1st Battalion.

1st-Lieutenant G. R. Scott is removed from the 4th Company 1st Battalion to the 8th Company 3d Battalion.

Lieutenant Griffiths, of the 1st Battalion 18th Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Bareilly Provincial Battalion during the employment in the Barrack Department of Brevet Captain and Adjutant Blackall.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 27th November last, to Lieutenant and Adjutant W. H. Whinfield, of the 1st Battalion 15th Native Infantry, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted in General Orders of the 14th September to Captain Spiller, 8th Light Cavalry, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, from the 13th ultimo, the date of his joining his Corps.

The appointment in Station Orders under date Cawnpore, the 3d instant, by Major-General L. Thomas, C. B. Commanding the Division of Lieutenant Delamain to act as Station Staff during the absence of the Brigade Major on other duty, is confirmed.

Ensign J. H. Craigie will join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, instead of the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry, as directed in General Orders of the 17th instant.

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Mercer, whose return to the Military branch of the Service was notified in the Government General Orders of the 14th instant, is posted to the 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry.

Ensign Curgenvin, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, is directed to proceed and join the 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry, to which he belongs, without delay.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment.—Captain J. Pester, from 25th December to 28th February 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, and preparatory to an application to proceed to Europe.

2d Battalion 20th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon J. N. Rind, from 25th December to 25th February, 1823, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Mercer, from 1st May, 1813, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 19, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial re-assembled at Fort William on Wednesday the 11th December 1822, of which Lieutenant Colonel J. Greenstreet, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Private John Boulger, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

"For having deserted from his Corps on or about the 25th August 1822."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—"The Judge Advocate General having read over the Proceedings on this Trial with closed Doors, the Court proceed to consider what has appeared before them in Evidence—and are of opinion after due deliberation, that the Prisoner John Boulger, a Private of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, viz. 'Having deserted from his Corps, on or about the 25th of August 1822'—and do therefore sentence him to Solitary Confinement for Six Kalender Months."

"The Court having performed this painful part of their Duty, cannot close their Proceedings without observing that the assertion of the Prisoner as to his ill state of Health has been fully borne out by his appearance before the Court, and by the testimony of the Medical Gentlemen examined on the Defence, and upon these grounds, beg to recommend the Prisoner to the Merciful Consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief."

Approved; but on the Recommendation of the Court the Punishment is remitted, and it is directed that Private John Boulger be dismissed the Service as incapable of Duty.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Head quarters, Calcutta, December 20, 1822.

The appointment in Battalion Orders of the 2d December, of Lieutenant W. F. Stear, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry, from the 1st of that Month, in the room of Brevet-Captain Lester, absent on general leave, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeons R. Paterson, M. D. and John Henderson, are permitted to exchange appointments, the former is accordingly posted to the Rungpore Local Battalion, and the latter to the Infantry Levy at Cawnpore. Mr. Paterson will relieve Mr. Henderson when the latter will proceed to join his Corps.

Lieutenant Connor, His Majesty's 44th Foot, is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial sitting at the Presidency, of which Lieutenant-Colonel J. Greenstreet is President.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Menzies is directed to join the Gorruckpore Light Infantry, and to do duty with it during the absence of Assistant Surgeon the Hon'ble F. Sempill.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 20, 1822.

1. In continuation to General Orders of the 4th October last, establishing certain Regulations respecting the Estates of the European Soldiery, deposited in the General Treasury, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Orders respecting those of the Native Army, in similar deposit.

2. The Sub-Treasurer is hereby directed to transmit to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, on the 1st of next January, an account of all Sums remaining unclaimed in the General Treasury; exhibiting, as clearly as circumstances will admit, the names of those on whose account the Monies were paid in; the Corps or Department to which the deceased belonged; by whom paid, and the date of payment.

3. The account is to be divided into two Lists, one embracing all Sums remaining unclaimed up to the 1st of January 1820; the other all Sums paid into the Treasury between that date and the 1st January 1823; on the receipt of those Lists they will be published in the Government Gazette and in General Orders, for information.

4. The Sums contained in the first List and remaining unclaimed on the 31st December 1823, are not to be republished; those contained in the 2d List are to be published for three succeeding Years, after which the publication is to cease; and henceforward it is to be observed as a general rule, that publication, with respect to the Estates of Natives is not to exceed three Years. The non-publication however is not to be considered as invalidating the claims, which may be still presented for the decision of Government.

5. With respect to the deposits which may be made from the 1st of next January, they will be included for three Years, as above directed, in the Annual Lists, which are to be published at the commencement of each Year, in General Orders and in the Government Gazette.

FORT WILLIAM; DEC. 20, 1822.

The following Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Infantry.—Mr. John Ross, date of arrival in Fort William 18th December 1822.

Mr. George Cox, date of arrival in Fort William 19th December 1822.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their Rank.

Lieutenant Colonel Uduy Yule, C. B., European Regiment, date of arrival in Fort William 18th December 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel William Hill Perkins, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival in Fort William 19th December 1822.

Captain John Duacan, 2d Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival in Fort William 17th December 1822.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

Lieutenant Colonel Goddard Richards of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, on account of private affairs.

Lieutenant George Cracklow of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, on account of private affairs.

Lieutenant Edward Herring of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry on account of health.

The extension of the Leave of Absence obtained by Lieutenant Mostyn of the 24 Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 20th March last, is further prolonged for four Months, from the expiration of the period therein specified, on account of his health.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 21, 1822.

Lieutenant James Marshall, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is directed to take charge of all Men, whether Recruits from Europe or Volunteers from His Majesty's Regiments, now in Fort

William, belonging to the European Regiment, and will accordingly put himself in communication with the Town Major of Fort William.

The embarkation of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, is postponed to the 26th instant, on which day Colonel Newbery will be pleased to proceed as already directed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

Skinner's Horse.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Skinner, from 25th December, to 28th February 1823, to visit Agra, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; December 23, 1822.

The Cuttack Legion will march from that Province to Chilmay on the Burumpooter, under instructions which will be furnished to Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter by the Adjutant General of the Army.

Gentleman Cadet William Souter, lately arrived, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment at Barrackpore until further orders.

The appointment in Artillery Regimental Orders of the 17th December, of Lieutenant R. G. Beddingfield of the 2d Battalion, to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master, vice Blair, resigned, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

District Orders by Major-General Loveday, Commanding the Benares Division, under date the 11th December, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Goldie, of the Benares Infantry Levy, to assume Command of the Detachment of that Corps on duty at Dinapore, are confirmed.

Station Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Popham, Commanding the Eastern Frontier, under date the 11th Instant, directing an Extra Native Doctor to be entertained for the purpose of proceeding in Medical charge of a Detachment of Two Companies from the 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, are confirmed.

Station Orders by Brigadier Knox-Commanding the Rajpootana Field Force, under date the 22d November, directing Brevet-Captain H. T. Smith, of the 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry to officiate as Station Staff at Nusseerabad during the absence on duty of Captain Taylor, Major of Brigade, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 30th Regiment.—Captain E. Browne, from 25th December to 25th May 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, previously to making an application to proceed to Sea.

1st Battalion 26th Regiment.—Lieutenant Somerville, from 10th December, to 20th January, 1822, to Jubulpore, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment.—Major D'Aguilar, from 28th December, to 15th January, 1822, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

JAS. NICOL. *Adj. General of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; December 18, 1822.

Major Halford and Captain Fuller of H. M. 59th Regiment, have leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their Health, and to be absent on that account each for two years from the date of their Embarkation.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

67th Foot.

Lieutenant James Adair to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Thomas Hall, deceased, 13th November, 1822.

Ensign Peter Brannan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice James Adair promoted, 13th November, 1822.

William Child, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Peter Brannan promoted, 13th November, 1822.

Head quarters, Calcutta; December 19, 1822.

Captain White of the 11th Dragoons is appointed Interpreter to the Head-Quarter Division of the 16th Lancers during its passage to Cawnpore.

That Officer will accordingly place himself under the Orders of Colonel Newbery, and accompany the Division by Water to the above Station, whence he is to proceed without delay by the most convenient Route to rejoin his Corps at Meerut.

The leave of absence announced in G. O. No. 2623, of the 22d June last, for Cornet Partridge of the 11th Dragoons to return to Europe, is cancelled, and that Officer is directed to rejoin his Regiment at Meerut, without delay.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; December 20, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Dempster of the 38th Regiment is appointed to the Medical Charge of the Volunteers for the 13th Foot, amounting to 395 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, now at Berhampore. to have effect from the 24th instant.

Ensign Mends of the 87th Regiment is directed to do duty until further orders with the above detail.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; December 21, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

4th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Sullivan, from date of embarkation, for one year, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

69th Foot.—Captain Read, from ditto, for two ditto, ditto ditto ditto.

Orders by Colonel Adams, Commanding at Nagpore, relieving Lieutenant Grant of the 24th Foot from the charge of the Volunteers for Corps on the Madras Establishment, and appointing that officer to do duty with the detail of Volunteers for the Regiments under the Bengal Presidency, are confirmed.

The extension of leave of absence for three months from the 27th ultimo, granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, to Captain Fendall of the 4th Dragoons, on urgent private affairs is confirmed.

Major Hogg of the 24th Foot has leave to precede his Corps to England, where he will rejoin the Regiment upon its arrival from India.

Lieutenant George McKenzie of the 14th Foot will act as Quarter Master to that Corps until further orders, vice Lieutenant Jennings who has obtained leave to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

Orders by Colonel Adams, Commanding at Nagpore, appointing Lieutenant Murray of the 24th Foot to do duty with the detachment of Volunteers under the command of Brevet Major Meachman, are confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; December 21, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Hugh Cochrane, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Robison, who exchanges, 5th November, 1822.

8th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Robert Robison from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Cochrane, who exchanges 5th November 1822.

34th Foot.

Ensign John Stoddart, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice G. Greene, deceased, 27th November, 1822.

Head quarters, Calcutta; December 23, 1822.

The second Division of the 16th Lancers, and the Detachment of the 11th Dragoons arrived from England on the Hon'ble Company's Ship GENERAL HEWETT, the former under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Murray, and the latter under that of Lieutenant Davis, will, with the sanction of Government be disembarked as soon as practicable.

Upon the arrival of the Troops off or near Calcutta, the Senior Officer will forward a Return to the Town Major of Fort William.

Head quarters, Calcutta; December 23, 1822.

The Honourable Company's Ship DORSETSHIRE having been appropriated by Government to convey to England the 8th Dragoons, His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to issue the following Instructions.

On the date of departure from Fort William appointed by Government, viz. on the 27th instant, Major Deare or Officer Commanding the Regiment, will transmit Embarkation Returns in duplicate to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India respectively, agreeable to the form laid down in His Majesty's Regulations.

Upon the arrival of the 8th Light Dragoons in a British Harbour, Major Deare will report to the Officer Commanding, and he will also despatch a return as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards, in which any casualties or alterations during the voyage, are to be accounted for.

Doctor Brown, Assistant Surgeon of the 87th Regiment, at present Acting Surgeon to the 8th Dragoons, is to proceed on duty with the Regiment to England, where he will receive orders for his further guidance from the proper authorities.

The very handsome, and justly deserved testimonial of the Gallant Conduct, and High Character, this distinguished Corps has sustained during the long term of 25 years Service in India, published in the Orders of Government dated the 7th inst. renders any further Commentary superfluous.

The Commander in Chief will therefore only request the Regiment to be assured of his sincerest esteem, and to believe that he will ever retain the warmest interest in its future Fame, and Prosperity.

The Commander in Chief will take the earliest opportunity of transmitting for the gracious notice of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, a Copy of this and of the Order referred to, issued by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The Invalids and Service expired Soldiers now at Fort William belonging to His Majesty's Corps, named in the Margin,* are with the Sanction of Government to embark on the morning of the 27th current in progress to join the Honourable Company's Ship *DORSETSHIRE* at the new Anchorage; that vessel having been nominated for their conveyance to England.

Captain Graham of the 59th is appointed to Command, and Lieutenant Spaight, 87th Regiment, to do duty with the above detail.

The usual embarkation returns are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces, and Captain Graham will receive from Major Bristow the accounts, discharges, &c. &c. of the men for delivery to the proper authority upon his arrival in Great Britain.

A Committee composed of Major Deare of the 8th Dragoons, as President, one Captain from the 8th Dragoons, and an Assistant Surgeon from the 44th Regiment, together with Lieutenant Spaight of the 87th, Members, will proceed on Board the *DORSETSHIRE* for the purpose of making a minute inspection of the accommodation, &c. &c. as directed in General Orders to His Majesty's Forces, No. 2548, of the 13th March 1822, and in Government General Order, No. 118, of the 9th Aug. last. Copy of which will be furnished to Major Deare from the Adjutant General's office.

The President of the Committee will receive Orders from the Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces, who will nominate the time, &c. of its Meeting.

The Reports and Certificates required by the General Order above quoted, are to be forwarded as therein directed, with as little delay as possible, and for which Major Deare will be responsible.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 24, 1822.

The Embarkation of the Troops adverted to in General Orders, No. 2812, of yesterday's date, is postponed under instructions from Government, until the morning of the 30th current.

Acting Surgeon Brown, attached to the 8th Dragoons is appointed a Member of the Committee for the Inspection of the Accommodation, &c. &c. on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship *DORSETSHIRE*, instead of an Assistant Surgeon from the 44th Regiment.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

* 14th Foot, 59th Foot, 87th Foot.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 26	Liverpool	British	J. Green	Covelong	Nov. 18

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 25, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. *COLD-TREAM*,—*GOLCONDA*, proceeded down.—*WILLIAM MONEY*, outward-bound, remains.—*ALM-RAH*, and *ELIZABETH*, proceeded down.—*NANCY*, (F.) outward-bound, remains.—*LADY FLORA*, inward-bound, remains.—*MARY ANN*, *CARRON*, and *HYDERHY*, outward-bound, remain.—*EDWARD STREETILL*, *BENGAL MERCHANT*, *MAITLAND*, *HASHMY*, and *LOTUS*, passed down.

Kedgeree.—His Majesty's Frigate *GLASGOW*.—*GENERAL LECOR*, (P.) outward-bound, remains.—*NIMROD*, (brig), passed up.—*CLYDE*, and *HERALD*, (Amren.) passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ship *GENERAL HEWITT*, *WARREN HASTINGS*, *MARCHIONESS OF ELY*, *WINDCHESEA*, *DORSETSHIRE*, and *PRINCE REGENT*.

Saugor.—H. C. Ship *DAVID SCOTT*, inward-bound, remains.—*DUKE OF BEDFORD*, gone to Sea.

The *RANGOON PACKET* (brig), arrived off Calcutta on Tuesday, and the *FYZEL CURRIM* (Arab), on Wednesday.

The Brig *GOVERNOR PHILLIPS*, Captain T. L. Malngy, is expected to sail for New South Wales, in a day or two.

Passengers.

Passengers per *LIVERPOOL*, from Madras to Calcutta.—Captain Jackson, A. D. C., Captain Grant, 5th Native Infantry, Mr. J. R. Martin, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. W. Rankin.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaloon,..... per maund	14 0 a	14 8
Catchoura,.....	12 0 a	13 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,.....	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,.....	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 12 a	1 14
Moongy, 1st,.....	1 7 a	1 8
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 6 a	1 7
Wheat, Dooda,.....	1 4 a	1 5
Gram, Patna,.....	1 6 a	1 7
Dhall, Urruhr, good,.....	1 9 a	1 10
Indigo, fine blue,.....	310 0 a	320 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	295 0 a	305 0
Fine purple and violet,.....	290 0 a	295 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	280 0 a	285 0
Dull blue,.....	260 0 a	270 0
Inferior purple and violet,.....	240 0 a	250 0
Strong copper,.....	275 0 a	285 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	230 0 a	240 0
Onde, fine,.....	250 0 a	260 0
Ditto, ordinary,.....	200 0 a	220 0
Saltpetre, Culmee, 1st sort,.....	5 12 a	6 8
2d sort,.....	5 0 a	5 0
3d sort,.....	4 0 a	4 12

Indigo.—We have not heard of many sales in this during the week, but prices continue firm, at our quotations. The quantity imported this season is considerable, more than the imports last year to the same period, this may be chiefly attributed to the high prices, as the crop is not likely to exceed 90,000 to 95,000 maunds.

Cotton.—Has been changing hands in small parcels since our last, among the Natives, at our quotations. At Mizapore, on the 17th instant, old Catchoura was stated at 13 12 per local maund—sales during the week 3000 bales. At Jeangunge, on the 21st instant, old Catchoura was stated at 12 to 12 4—sales during the week 3000 maunds, all for country consumption—stock 24,000 maunds.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions in this during the week; our quotations are almost nominal. The Honourable Company have declared a sale of 1,958 chests, to be held at the Exchange, on the 31st instant.

Sugar and Saltpetre.—Have been in fair request, and prices steady since our last.

Piece Goods.—The market is flat, but we have no alterations to state in prices.

Grain.—Has in general suffered a decline, since our last—Rauree Rice and Patna Gram, have fallen about two annas per maund, and Dooda Wheat, about one anna.

Spices.—Pepper has suffered a decline of two to four annas per maund, since our last, in consequence of the late importations—Cloves have advanced about two annas per seer—sales have been effected this week at our quotations—Mace and Nutmegs in fair demand, at our quotations—Cassia in demand, and looking up.

Metals.—Sheet Copper and Nails, in brisk demand, and looking up—Iron, Swedish, in fair request—English, rather dull—Steel, Pig and Sheet Lead, flat, but steady at our quotations—Spelter and Tutenague in fair demand—Block Tin, firm, at our quotations.

Freight to London.—May be rated at £2-15 to £5-5 per Ton.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,..... Premium.....	22 0 a	22 8
Non-Remittable,..... ditto.....	14 4 a	14 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	6 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	5 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,.....	5 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 11 a 2 On London 6 Months tight, per Sicca Rupees, 1 11 a 2 4		
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, .. 92		
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, ..		
Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 28 a 30 pr. ct. prem.		
Bank Shares—Premium 50 a 52 per cent.		